RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—* Saturday excepted. † Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st., (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*9:00 a. m.	*5:00 p. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	*11:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Omaha Night Express	*11:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	*10:30 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Express	*4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Express (daily)	*11:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	*11:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Marquette Express	*4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Geneva Lake Express	*4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Geneva Lake Express	*5:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.

‡—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts. ‖—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*9:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accomodation	*4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Kalamazoo Express (daily)	*5:15 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:00 p. m.	*5:40 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	*9:00 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Northwestern	*9:00 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
Springfield, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	*5:40 p. m.
Pullman & Dwight Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via main line	6:40 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:30 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	9:30 a. m.	3:30 a. m.
Accomodation	3:40 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Night Express	*5:00 p. m.	*8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Omaha and Pacific Passenger	*9:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Omaha Night Express	*4:30 p. m.	*8:40 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 p. m.	*7:40 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Aurora Express	3:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Elmhurst, Geneva & Batavia	*4:30 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	5:15 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Pacific & Atlantic Express	*10:00 p. m.	*7:40 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	*10:00 p. m.	*7:40 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph	*10:00 p. m.	*7:40 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	5:15 p. m.	8:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	6:00 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at Depot. Baggage checked from residences and hotels. Trains leave from Exposition Building, Lake-front.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars to Dunkirk, without change	9:30 a. m.	9:10 p. m.
Atlantic Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Buffet Cars	6:00 p. m.	6:10 p. m.

Only line running the Celebrated Vestibule Trains to New York.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Mail & Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Pittsburg Fast Line	*11:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Pittsburg Express	*4:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

*Sunday excepted. ¶Daily. †Saturday excepted. Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and Pan Handle depot, corner Indiana-ave. and Twenty-second-st. City office, 63 Clark-st., corner of Madison-st. Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Accommodation	*7:40 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
Washington Express	*8:35 a. m.	3:10 p. m.
Fast Line	3:00 p. m.	10:10 p. m.

¶Daily. *Daily, Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket office: Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Accomodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	*6:40 a. m.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MONTGOMERY & LAWSON,

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 244 State-st., cor. Jackson

Large stock Good Goods at Lower Prices than any other shoe store in Chicago. Inspection invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We, the undersigned, having used the Ellis Patent Burner more than one year, can cheerfully say for reliability, beauty of light, and economy of gas we consider it the best in the market, and can recommend it all saing gas. Boston Square Dealing Clothing. Chicago, May 6.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES.

Rock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Authorized by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. Dr. JAMES has had the honor to be elected at the head of the profession for the past 31 years. Age and experience are important. Seminal Weakness, or loss of manly power, pimples on the face, blotches, or the worst forms of blood diseases, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate and skillful treatment for Female Diseases, call or write. Pleasant rooms for the treatment. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—and how—sent free. Dr. JAMES has published the said: its ground busy off Round Island, Lake Superior, and 20 years of experience always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 m. Business strictly confidential.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

62 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

May be consulted personally, free of charge, on all Chronic, Sexual, and Urinary Diseases. Pamphlet, 26 pages, on above diseases sent to any address for two stamps. Rooms separate for ladies and gentlemen. MARRIAGE GUIDE, OR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, 200 pages, large size, containing all that is worth knowing, much that is not published in any other work. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. LITTLE

For 20 years' London Hospital practice, cures private diseases immediately, without mercury; also LOST MANHOOD, nervous debility, caused by errors of youth. Those of old age quickly restored to manly vigor. Strangers should call or write. One interview is quite sufficient. Office strictly private. No. 130 West Madison-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

Office 175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago.

Can be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge on all diseases of a nervous character. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 1.

Coburn Medical Institute,

No. 120 South Clark-st., Chicago. The oldest institution in the United States, chartered expressly for the cure of private, Chronic, and Special Diseases of both sexes. Age and experience of entire Professorate. DR. KEAN, Manager. Consult personally or by letter. Free.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1876. NUMBER 256.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. DOW,

Room 10, Tribune Building.

TO RENT.

The store and large floors lately occupied by Strong Furniture Company, 208 and 206 Wabash-av., well adapted for any business requiring large amount of room. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building.

FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent.

We offer $100,000 in from one to four loans at SEVEN per cent. Cash on hand for several small loans, from $1,500 to $3,000, at 9. SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY

at low rates on Mortgages, Bonds, Warehouse Receipts and Rents, by LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker, Chamber of Commerce.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CITY TAX DISCOUNTS.

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT FOR YOUR MONEY IS IN YOUR OWN TAXES, especially when you can get a HANDSOME DISCOUNT. The City of Chicago will, at any time before May 20, 1876, borrow from persons owing City Real Estate Taxes for the year 1875, the amount of such taxes, allowing two (2) per cent discount, and will issue receipts therefor which may be used at once, or held until the owner is prepared to pay his other taxes.

By order of the Mayor and Finance Committee. Apply to

S. S. HAYES, Comptroller, Room 3, City Hall.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S WHITE WINE VINEGAR

Celebrated for its Purity, Strength and Flavor. Warranted to Keep Pickles. Guarantee It to be entirely free from Sulphuric Acid or other deleterious substance, with which Cheap Vinegar is Adulterated. For sale by Grocers. Largest Vinegar Works in the World. Estab. 1848. E. L. PRUSSING & CO., Chicago.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for London and Paris, will be dispatched from this favorite route for the Continent (being more speedily than any other), will sail from Pier No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

CANADA, Pregnol.....Saturday, May 13
LABRADOR, Surmont.....Saturday, May 20
AMERIQUE, Perault.....Saturday, May 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine). First cabin, $110 and upwards (according to accomodation); second cabin, $75; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $25, with cooking apparatus, including bedding and utensils without extra charge. Steward's marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. For freight and passage, apply to the Company's office, No. 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

W. F. WHITE, No. 67 Clark-st., cor. Randolph, Agent for Chicago.

STAR BALL LINE.

UNITED STATES & BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, Sailing monthly from Watson's Wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y. For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janerio, calling at St. Thomas, as follows:

JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Monday, May 15
J. R. WALKER, 2,700 tons.....Thursday, June 15
WILLIE MARTIN, 2,000 tons.....Saturday, July 15

Passenger accommodation first class only. For freight and passage, at reduced rates, apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, 54 Pine-st., New York.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered iron steamships will sail from Pier No 41, North River, foot of Canal-st., New York:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, May 11
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Thursday, May 25
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, June 1

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $80, $90, $100, and $110. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to JOHN G. KINKE, No. 69 Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

National Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....June 3
THE QUEEN.....May 27 | SPAIN.....June 10
HOLLAND.....May 17

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $30 currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain. For freight or passage apply to R. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

ARAGON, Symons.....Saturday, May 6
DORNIE, Lewis.....Saturday, May 20

Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $40; Steerage, $20. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. For freight or passage apply to W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

PROPOSALS.

Advertising Proposals for Keeping Buoys.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, ELEVENTH DISTRICT, DETROIT, MICH., April 10, 1876.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, June 1, next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions all the buoys now placed, or required, in the following named obstructions, and for furnishing and painting said obstructions, viz:

In the Channel of St. Clair Flats.

1. Saginaw Bay and River.
2. Green Bay, including the buoys in Rock Island Passage, at Point Pensaukee, Menekaska, Horse Shoe Reef, Pensaukee Shoal; all buoys in Sturgeon Bay; the three marking the entrance to and in the Fox River, Wis., and the buoys in Menekaska, in North Bay, Lake Michigan, Wis. Also, care of and keeping in position the piles marking Whale's Back Shoal and Partridge Point.

At mouth of Grand River and in Lake Muskegon, Mich.

4. On the Reef off Calumet, Ill.
5. On the Reef off Racine, Wis.
7. On the Reef off Sheboygan, Wis.
8. Sault Ste. Marie, from Detour on Lake Huron, above and below the Canals, and including the said: its ground busy off Round Island, Lake Superior, and 20 years of experience always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 m. Business strictly confidential.

Proposals may be authorized, for one year from the 1st day of July next, to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light House Board, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be carefully sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Keeping Buoys," and then placed in another envelope, and addressed, for delivery in person, or more prepaid, through the mail to the undersigned.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, is reserved.

By order of the Light House Board.

W. P. MCCANN, Commander U. S. N., Inspector Eleventh Light-House District.

CORSETS.

Get the GENUINE! Beware of Imitations!

THOMSON'S PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.

EACH CORSET Stamped "THOMSON" WITH TRADE-MARK AND NAME OF THOMSON'S Glove-Fitting. Sold by the most Perfect, Durable, and Economical Corsets in the world. Ladies are requested to copy our names and marks as nearly as possible, to guard against the imitations.

GIVE SIZE OF WAIST AND EACH PERFECT FIT.

They give entire satisfaction. Every lady who has worn them, and they are everywhere becoming popular, indorses them strongly.

CAUTION.—Purchasers will find Thomson's Patent Solid Fastening Corset Steels. They are unbreakable, and their shape do not shrink the Corset.

For sale by first-class dealers everywhere.

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., N. Y.,
Sole Inventors and Patentees for the U. S.

EARLY CHICAGO.

John Wentworth's Second Lecture Before the Sunday Afternoon Society.

The First Historical Recognition of Our City.

Poll-Lists of the First Elections---The Earliest Tax-Lists.

Hunting Up the Records of the First Families---The Three Survivors.

The Original Irishman of Chicago---His Successor in the Mexican War.

How They Amused Themselves in Those Primitive Days.

Dances at the Lake House---The Donation Party---At the Post-Office.

Gov. Ford's Introduction to the Uses of "Regrets"---An Illinois Reception.

Parson Hinton's Lectures on the Devil---Baptisms in the Lake.

Experiences with Irredeemable Currency---Michigan Lands and State Bonds.

Tracing Up the Liquor-Tickets---The First Blacksmith---Ferryman and Preacher.

A NOTABLE EVENT.

REUNION OF OLD SETTLERS.

The Hon. John Wentworth's lecture at McCormick's Hall yesterday afternoon on "Chicago's Men and Manners" proved to be an attraction to many of our citizens, and to none was it more interesting than to the old settlers and their descendants who came to listen to the records of those early days in Chicago's history. It was indeed a gathering of the representative people of Chicago, including men who have been identified with the city, and the town even before it attained the dignity of a city, from 1830 to the present time. The prime object of Mr. Wentworth's lecture was to arouse a greater degree of interest in the subject of historical research as particularly directed towards the history of Chicago, and if the old settlers present will add what they know of early Chicago to what Mr. Wentworth had to say, and present their recollections to the public through the medium of the press, the Fire will have utterly failed to destroy the history of the city.

On the stage were seated perhaps the largest representation of "the oldest settlers of Chicago ever gathered together. Among those present were Mrs. John Calhoun, widow of John Calhoun, who started the *Democrat* in Chicago in 1833; Mrs. Robert A. Kinzie, daughter of Mayor Whistler, and granddaughter of Col. Whistler, who built the original Fort Chicago in 1804; the widow of Gen. John B. Beaubien, who was a resident in 1830, and his son, Alexander Beaubien, born here in 1831; Mark Beaubien, who witnessed the surrender of Gen. Hull at Detroit, in 1812, and who came to Chicago to live in 1826; the widow of Archibald Clybourn, who voted here in 1826, and 51 persons in all who were here before the city was incorporated; seven ex-Mayors of the city,—Raymond, Heaston, Haines, Milliken, Dunne, Sherman, and the orator himself; the Mayor-elect, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne; Col. G. S. Hubbard, who was here in 1818. Besides these there were present Samuel Hoard, C. V. Dyer, R. B. Cobb, J. W. Eldridge, Hon. N. M. Knoll, Hon. A. N. Fullerton, Jas. Rae, Socrates Rand, Grant Goodrich, E. H. Mulford, Willis Scott, J. M. Van Osdell, A. S. Sherman, A. D. Taylor, Frederick Tuttle, C. McDonnell, Hibbard Porter, E. K. Rodgers, Philo Carpenter, James A. Marshall, H. W. Fryer, A. Huntington, Charles Follansbee, William Wheeler, George Chackfield, Col J. M. Warren, John Bates, Tuthill King, J. C. Goodhue, Jr., L. C. Hugunin, Stephen F. Gale, H. O. Stone, E. S. Prescott, Ezekiel Morrison, Robert Fergus, J. F. Bonfard, T. G. Burley, James Graham, W. H. Stiles, A. Boyer, W. B. Snowhook, William Locke, George W. Stowe, J. J. Richards, D. S. Swett, James R. Bradwell, Robinson Trapp, L. C. Hillyard, and the following widows of old citizens: Mrs. William H. Brown, Mrs. Henry Rhines, Mrs. G. W. Snow, Mrs. Stiles Burton, Mrs. George Manierre, Mrs. George Dole, Mrs. Jonathan Burch, Mrs. Jonathan Burch, Mrs. Charles Taylor, Mrs. Dr. Brinkerhoff, Mrs. ex-Mayor Sherman, Mrs. P. L. Opdyke, Mrs. Thomas Church, Mrs. W. B. Egan, Mrs. Jacob Russell, Mrs. J. F. Russell.

Before Mr. Wentworth was introduced to the audience Mr. H. D. Lloyd, President of the Sunday Lecture Society, read the following report of the operations:

In closing the Sunday Lecture course for the season the Executive Committee of the Sunday Lecture Society wish to make public, as its formal report, a statement of what has been done. The Society has been in existence three years. It was formed in March, 1874, for the purpose of giving the people first-class lectures at cost price on their only day of leisure. Three courses of lectures have been delivered, and each succeeding season has given more lectures, has been better attended, and has presented more speakers of high grade than the preceding.

The idea of Sunday lectures has grown in favor with the people, the press (which has reported many of the lectures in full), with lecturers, and with the churches. The character of the audiences is such that the best lecturers have said that they prefer them to any others they address. No to topics discussed, and to reach any particular class of people. The platform has been entirely free, and the audiences have represented all parts of society.

The first course of lectures delivered in Wall's Hall, on the West Side, comprised ten lectures with an average attendance of 128. The second course delivered in Kingsbury Hall included twenty-four lectures, with an average attendance of 315. The course just closed began Oct. 3, 1875, ended May 7, 1876, was given in McCormick Hall, the largest auditorium in the city, and has had an average attendance of 1,300 persons. The largest attendance was 2,639. The first course reached in all 1,260 persons; the second, 19,200, and the present course, 41,200. The lecturers have been men and women foremost in the ranks of platform educators. Among them were Robert Collyer, Julia Ward Howe, W. R. Emerson, Susan B. Anthony, Moncure D. Conway, Joaquin Miller, Edward Everett Hale, Miss. Leonowens, Phebe Cousins, Frederick Douglass, James Parton, Prof. Summer of Yale College, Wm. Ross Bayard Taylor, Prof. Proctor, Horace White, Prof. Colbert, Henry Vincent, A. P. Burbank, and John Wentworth. The success of the present course was achieved in the face of some serious disappointments. A winter of unusual unhealthiness incapacitated some of the most popular speakers engaged. Charles Bradlaugh, who was to lecture here exclusively for the Sunday Lecture Society, John G. Saxe, Bret Harte, Henry Watterson, and Carl Schurz were all employed, but were unable to fulfill their engagements, and the receipts of the Society were proportionally affected.

The Treasurer of the Society, Mr. William Macdonell, makes the following exhibit of its financial condition:

RECEIPTS.

To cash on hand at commencement of present season	$ 439.09
Received from lectures	4,100.88
Total	$4,539.91

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid lecturers	$1,974.20
Paid for rent, advertising, postage, etc	2,245.66
Total	$4,119.86
Leaving a balance of cash on hand of	$ 419.95

From the start the Society has paid its own way, has asked and received no contributions of any kind, and is free from debt. None of its officers have received any remuneration in any form.

Last fall the Society made an effort to have the Art-Gallery of the Exposition opened on Sundays at 10 cents per visitor, it did this believing that a gallery built on ground belonging to the people of Chicago should not be shut to the people on their one day of leisure. The Society's offer to bear all the expenses and give all the profits to the Exposition was, however, declined.

The success of the Chicago Sunday Lecture Society has led to the formation of other similar societies. Several series of Sunday afternoon lectures, two of them given by churches, have been an direct operation in Chicago during the past winter. St. Louis has a Sunday Lecture Society which has done well. Milwaukee has such a society, which has had a most gratifying success. To Mr. E. A. Williams, its Secretary, we are indebted for a statement which shows that in its first season the Milwaukee Society has given twenty-nine lectures, with an average attendance of 998, and an aggregate attendance of 17,350 persons. The receipts from lectures were $2,561. The lecturers were paid $1,676, and there is a balance on hand of $194.56. The first annual report of the London Sunday-Lecture Society, is a flourishing institution, and has been in operation since 1869. Its charges make a discrimination in regard to seats, costing, respectively, 1 shilling, 6 pence, and 1 penny. It was thought best by the Chicago Society, and those formed upon its model, to make a uniform price of admission to all parts of the house. The London Society is largely supported by contributions, in which respect it differs from the Chicago Society.

The above report shows what has been done in the past. The funds in the treasury of the Society will enable it to provide next season a series of lectures by the best speakers obtainable, and every effort will be made to give the public an opportunity to hear the questions of the day discussed in the ablest manner. The Society submits this statement of its operations to the public, whose support has made it successful, with earnest thanks for its appreciation and encouragement, and with the hope that the success of the Chicago Sunday-Lecture Society may lead to the formation of many similar societies throughout the country.

HENRY D. LLOYD,
For the Executive Committee.

The orator was introduced by Mr. Mark Beaubien, a representative of the French people who held the Northwest before the cession of America to the British by the Treaty of Paris. As Mr. Wentworth stepped forward he was greeted with hearty and prolonged applause, which was renewed at frequent intervals during the progress of his exhaustive essay.

THE LECTURE.

OF INTEREST TO EVERY CITIZEN.

One year ago I gave a lecture at this place, as I then stated to you, "with a view of exciting among our people a spirit of historical research which would result in recovering lost newspapers and documents, and placing upon record the experiences of our early settlers." I had no ambition to figure as a lecturer, or as a historian. I waited until the regular lecture course was finished. The proceeds were given with pleasure to the Committee for the employment of men more at home in the lecture field, as the proceeds of this lecture will be,—such men as pass six months in preparing one, two, or three lectures, and pass the next six months in delivering them. As this is their sole means of living, it is right that they should be well paid for them; and it is one of the noble objects of this Association to furnish you, at an hour when you have no worldly pursuits nor religious entertainments, for 10 cents, what other people on a week-day pay from 50 cents to a dollar for.

I can think of no other object that would have brought me before you with a written lecture. I felt that the duty peculiarly devolved upon me, and I performed it with pleasure. There are scarcely half a dozen persons, habituated to public speaking, who were born before the city was incorporated. I was sole conductor of a public press for twenty-five years lacking a few months. It seemed proper that I should lead off in this important matter.

THE "CHICAGO DEMOCRAT"

was commenced on the 26th of November, 1833, by the late John Calhoun, whose widow now resides in this city. Augustine D. Taylor, now living in this city, saw the press landed; and Walter Kimball, now living in the city, was a visitor in the office, and saw the first number printed. That paper fell into my hands in November, 1836, and contained not only a history of current events, but a vast amount of information touching the early history of the entire Northwest. It is a sad reflection that the same fire which swept away my files, also swept away those of every one else, and all our public records. But there are copies of the Chicago *Democrat* scattered all over the Northwest, as well as of other papers and documents that will be of service in restoring our lost history. No person should destroy any papers or documents of a date prior to the fire. If there is no one who wants them, let them be sent to me, and I will take care of them until our Chicago Historical Society becomes reorganized. Our old settlers are fast passing away. Some of the few remaining have very retentive memories. Let them not be discouraged because they do not remember dates. It is facts that we want; and by comparing them with other events, the dates of which we know, we can in time obtain the exact dates of all of them. While the papers of our old settlers have passed away, there yet may be remaining among their effects old papers whose value their legal representatives do not appreciate. Many old packages have been given to me with the remark that they did not see of what use they could be to me. One widow sent me some pieces of newspapers, which the mice had kindly spared, with the remark that she was ashamed to be sending the old trash to any one; but from them facts enough were gathered to save another widow from being swindled out of her homestead. When I lectured before, it was a matter of dispute what was

THE NAME OF THE FIRST STEAMBOAT

that ever came to Chicago, and who was the person in command. She came to bring the troops for the Black Hawk war in 1832, and brought the cholera with them. At this we know for a certainty was the place where the digging the pit in which they most unceremoniously plunged the dead bodies. That was remembered because it was the site of the old American Temperance House, northwest corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue; and many old settlers remembered that from the fact that they always passed by the Temperance House on the other side, and so could read the sign. The river and lake water, which we had to drink in those days, was considered unhealthy. I made a statement as to the name of that boat, based upon what I considered the best authority. But when I had finished, a gentleman came upon the stage and gave me another name, claiming that he helped fit out the very vessel at Cleveland, and I changed my manuscript to correspond. But some of the reporters published the statement as I delivered it, and thus two statements were before the public as given by me. Thus different persons, anxious to assist me in re-establishing the landmarks of history, had an opportunity, by quoting the one statement to provoke discussion by insisting that the other statement was true, when I really did not know any more about the matter than I did, and had perhaps consulted only one authority, when I had previously consulted many. But a lady, in looking over her old papers, found, where she least expected it, a Chicago *Democrat* dated March 14, 1840, containing a letter from Capt. A. Walker giving a history of the whole expedition, showing that both statements were correct. The United States Government chartered four steamers to bring troops and supplies to Chicago, and their names were the Superior, Henry Clay, William Penn, and Sheldon Thompson; but the Superior and Henry Clay were sent back when the cholera broke out on board. Capt. Walker says that when he arrived at Chicago, in July, 1832, there were but five dwelling-houses here, three of which were made of logs. There are other old newspapers yet to be found settling questions equally as interesting.

All must admit that there has been more said about the history of Chicago, and more important publications made, the past year than ever before. Booksellers inform me that they have had within the past year, a greater demand than in all time before for all works appertaining to the history of the Northwest, and that they have had, all the while, standing orders for such works as are out of print. And it is to encourage a still further research that I address you to-day. And if the result of this year's researches is not satisfactory, I shall feel myself in duty bound to address you again in a year from this time. Many aged settlers have thanked me for bringing them into a higher appreciation. One octogenarian lady informs me that, for the past fifteen years, when any young company came to the house, she was expected to leave the room. After my lecture, she said she saw a gentleman approaching the house, and she left the room as usual. But soon her granddaughter came out and said, "It is you he wants." And this was the first gentleman caller she had had for fifteen years. When she entered the room, and he told her he wanted to inquire about early Chicago, she felt as if her youth had come again, and she told the others that it was their time to leave the room. She said, "He has been to see me six times, and has printed nearly all I said, and there is not another member of our large family who has ever said a word that was thought of sufficient importance to be printed; and now I am thinking over what I know about early Chicago, and letting the newspapers have it." She observed with great force that the young folks were constantly asking her how she used to get along amid early privations, and she insisted that, if I ever lectured again, I should assert that the early settlers of Chicago were the happiest people in the world, as I believe they were. But a strict regard for the real historical purposes of this lecture will permit me to allude only incidentally to our early sources of entertainment.

WE ARE APT TO SPEAK OF CHICAGO AS A NEW CITY. But it is not so, compared with the great mass of other cities in the United States. Take out Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New Orleans, and what is there older, in the date of its incorporation, in the West extending to the Pacific? But when our city was organized we had two Pacific possessions save Oregon Territory, which we then owned in common with Great Britain. The future historian of America will not, however, take into consideration the date of our incorporation. The ancient Romans were in the habit of dating events from the foundation of their city. But "Urbs condita" or "Chicago condita" will never be a reckoning point in our city's history. Even in this assembly, there are not as many who know in what year our city was incorporated as in one of our public schools there are children who can spell Melchisedec, notwithstanding modern politicians have kicked from the public schools the Book that contained the eighth commandment.

From Washington's inauguration, in 1789, to Chicago's first Mayor's inauguration, in 1837, we have but forty-eight years, a period of time that the future historian of America, when speaking of Chicago, will not notice. But a resident of Chicago was not elected to Congress until 1843, and yet he became associated not only with the prominent men of every Administration of the United States Government, and many of them born before the inauguration of Washington, but with some born even before the Declaration of Independence, and two, at least, before the tea was thrown overboard in Boston Harbor. John Quincy Adams was born in 1767, and he was accustomed to tell us that among his earliest recollections was the hearing the report of the guns at the battle of Bunker Hill. Benjamin Tappan, Senator from Ohio, was born in 1773. Then there was

NOAH CLAY,

Secretary of State while John Quincy Adams was President, United States Senator as early as 1806, Speaker of the House in 1811, born in 1777, nine months after the Declaration of Independence, and one who could collect a larger crowd and harangue it quicker and in better humor than any other man who ever lived in America. I shall never forget my last interview with Henry Clay, and its description is appropriate to the history of Chicago. Our harbor was suffering for appropriations. President Polk had vetoed them all. A change of dynasties had been effected. Millard Fillmore was the acting President, and he was a warm friend of our harbor. It was in the spring of 1851. The Harbor bill had passed the House, and was sent to the Senate at a late day, and the controlling spirits had managed to keep it back until a still later day. The Southern Senators, under the lead of Jefferson Davis, spoke against time, declaring the bill unconstitutional. Clay did all that man could do for us, but in vain. Our bill was talked to death. Clay came out to New York City, so take a steamer for New Orleans. As the vessel was about to sail, we went on board to take our leave of him, and we all expressed a hope that the next time he returned home he would go around by the lakes. He replied, "I never go where the Constitution does not go. Hence I never travel by salt water. Make your lakes Constitutional. Keep up the war until your lake harbors get their deserved appropriations, and then I will come out and see you." We finally got the Constitution out here, but not until after Henry Clay had paid the debt of nature.

Then there was John C. Calhoun, Vice-Presidents while John Quincy Adams was President in 1825; a member of Congress in 1811; Secretary of War when the reconstruction of our fort was completed in 1817; born in 1782, the year before Great Britain acknowledged our independence. He said his name came once very nearly being associated with Chicago, as the new fort had been completed while he was Secretary of War, and it was suggested that it be called Fort Calhoun. But he did not think it right to change the old name which had been given in honor of Gen. Henry Dearborn, who was Secretary of War when the first fort was built, in 1804. Official documents tell us that, in 1803,

CAPT. JOHN H. WHISTLER,

then a Lieutenant at Detroit, was ordered here to build the fort. He arrived in early June, 1803, and that year, with his family and his supplies, came round by the lakes in the United States schooner Tracy, with Dorr for Master. This probably was the first sail-vessel that ever came to Chicago. I can think of no business that could have brought one here before. Thos Dracone, Indian Agent of the County of Hamilton, embracing Ohio. But there is nothing to show that Chicago at that time was known to the civil authorities. Besides consulting all the early writings upon the subject I have corresponded with all the men in the country I thought would know anything concerning it. And I cannot find any one who has any authority for stating that there was any official recognition of Chicago

UNTIL GEN. WAYNE'S TREATY,

made at Greenville in 1795, in which he acquired title from the Indians to a tract of land, 6 miles square, at the mouth of the Chicago River, where a fort formerly stood. Greenville is in the southwestern part of Ohio, in Dark County, upon the Indiana State line. There is nothing to show that, at that time, Gen. Wayne came any farther West, not even as far as Fort Wayne, although he appears to have had the same knowledge of the importance of the post-Gen. Wayne, as his did of that of Chicago. Why the fort at this place, referred to, was built here, and who built it, I have not been able to ascertain. As the French and Indians were always allies, there is no reason why the French should have built such a fort. It may be that it was built by one of the tribes of Indians to defend the place from some other tribes. But, offsetting tradition against Gen. Wayne's official recognition of a fort here, it may be that there was a mere trading and storage-house, surrounded by pickets. The prevailing impression is that such was the character of all those places called forts prior to the abdication of the French authority. Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard, our oldest living settler, who was here in 1818, favors this idea, and has reminded me of an almost forgotten, but at one time extensively received, tradition, that this old fort, or palisaded trading-post, was on the West Side, upon the North Branch, near where Indiana street now crosses it; and it was erected, or at least was at

competent engineer upon his staff. The officers reminded him that they knew nothing of the face of the Mexican country, had no maps, knew not his route, and insisted that they could be of no service to him. "You do not understand me, gentlemen," replied Sullivan; "it is not for what I am going to do that I want any of your assistance. I only want you to map it out after I have done it. You are always talking about your military school, and what you have studied, and the like of you will be at school hereafter, and they will want to study Sullivan's Route to the Capital of Mexico; and if ever I should be Emperor, whom would I want for Secretary of War but my own Engineer?" Sullivan set out upon his march with no one to map out his route. He penetrated regions where no man had ever been before. He came out of forests where men least expected him. He appeared to be everywhere, and the inhabitants could make no calculation where he was not. They either all joined him, or fled before him. He had everything his own way, until, in his efforts to join the main army, he found himself in the fortified country. Here he missed his engineer and his military education. He was wounded, taken prisoner, marched into the Plaza, a bullet pierced his heart, and that was the last of Sullivan.

But it just took a Chicago Irish boy to teach the Emperor Maximilian how to die the death of a soldier some twenty years afterwards; and Sullivan had as much right in Mexico as Maximilian.

There are 67 names upon the two voting-lists of 1826 and 1830. Six voted at both elections, leaving 61 different names, which, with the four on the tax-list of 1825 who did not vote at either election, constitute the 65 from whom our first families are descended.

And as there may be some pride in after years in tracing one's connection with

OUR FIRST FAMILIES,

the real Knickerbockers of Chicago, I have taken some pains to obtain interviews or hold correspondence with such of them as might be living, and with the descendants of such as are dead. Of a very large proportion of them I can obtain no knowledge whatever. I shall publish all their names, and can add some future time shall publish what I have ascertained, or may hereafter ascertain, of their history and of their descendants. When it was known, in 1860, that the Prince of Wales was to make Chicago a visit, one of our society men suggested that it was my duty, as Mayor of the city, to select about a hundred from our first families and give the Prince a ball. I asked him to give the names of the hundred from the first families. This he said he was unwilling to do. I asked him then to give me the names of even ten of our first families. Of course, nine hundred per cent of his own. This he also declared himself unwilling to do. But if, at any future time, any one of our society men should wish to make a party from our first families, he may derive some assistance from this lecture.

At this time I think there are but three of those voters living. One is Medard S. Beaubien, son of the late Gen. John B. Beaubien, of this city, now the leading man among the Pottawatomie Indians, in Kansas. The second is

DAVID D'ERE,

now living near Aurora, Ill. He was born in Virginia in 1800, and went to Cincinnati when a young man as a blacksmith. Under the treaty of Chicago, made with the Indians by Gen. Cass in 1821, the Government was to keep a blacksmith here, who was to work exclusively for the Indians. Mr. D'Ere was appointed to this Indian Agent, afterwards a prominent citizen of Detroit, went to Cincinnati and employed McKee to come here in that capacity. McKee reached Fort Wayne, and there waited for a guide. At that time the only mail Chicago had was a monthly one to Fort Wayne. He did not like to go alone into the exploring expedition of Maj. Stephen H. Long reached that place, and he accompanied it to Chicago. Turning to the history of that expedition, by Prof. William H. Keating, of the University of Pennsylvania, I find that the party were landed on May 1, Long's April 26, 1823, for him to commence at Philadelphia, thence to proceed to Wheeling, thence to Chicago or Fort Wayne, thence to Fort Armstrong or Dubuque lead mines, thence up the Mississippi to Fort St. Anthony, etc. The expedition reached Fort Wayne May 27, 1823, and Prof. Keating speaks of the fort then there as erected in 1814 on the site of the old fort, the location of which had been designated by Gen. Anthony Wayne after his victory over the confederated Indians on the 20th of August, 1794, which put an end to the treaty of Greenville, in the following year. The Professor says also that the expedition fortunately met at Fort Wayne the express sent from Chicago for letters, and obtained him as guide. They left Fort Wayne May 29, 1823. Their cavalcade consisted of seven persons, including the soldier mail-carrier and a colored servant; and they had two horses loaded with provisions. On the 5th of June they reached Fort Dearborn, Chicago, having been eight days in traveling the distance of 210 miles, an average of 27 miles a day, their distance exceeding the usual allowance by 16 miles, in consequence of their circuitous route to avoid the Elkhart River. The railroad train now leaving here at 9 a. m. reaches Fort Wayne at 2 p. m. The post at Chicago was abandoned a few months after the party reached it in consequence of the rapid extension of the white population westward and the establishment of a chain of military posts along the Mississippi River, rendering the continuance of the force here unnecessary. An Indian Agent, Dr. Alexander Wolcott, uncle of our present County Surveyor of the same name, remained here to keep up amicable relations with the Indians, and to attend to their wants, daily becoming greater in consequence of the increasing scarcity of game. Fort Dearborn was not occupied by soldiers again, except temporarily in transit, until 1829, when the Black Hawk troubles broke out.

When Mr. McKee came here there were but two houses; one belonging to John Kinzie, the other to his son-in-law, Dr. Alexander Wolcott, the Indian Agent. Mr. Kinzie's having been built by the French, and hence were built of logs, and lined with cedar bark. The third house was built by Joseph Pothier, a Frenchman, and one of the voters here in 1826, and who until recently was a resident of Milwaukee. He married an Indian half-breed, brought up by Mr. Kinzie, and was stricken for Mr. McKee in the blacksmith shop. Mr. McKee was married by Mr. Kinzie, at Mr. Kinzie's house, and he built the fourth house. All four houses were on the north side of the river.

The inhabitants were soldiers, Frenchmen in the employ of the American Fur Company, and Indians. When the fort was not garrisoned, and the fur-traders were in the country making their purchases, the Indians constituted almost the entire population. In 1827-'28, Mr. McKee carried the mail once a month to Fort Wayne. As the Indian pony had to carry the mail-bag and the blankets for him to sleep upon, he could not carry corn for the pony and provision for himself. He drove the pony in front of him, and cut down an elm or basswood tree for the pony to browse upon during the night. He carried a gun with which he killed the game for his own meals. This route from here to Niles, Mich., thence to Elkhart, Ind., and thence to Fort Wayne. His average trip from this place to Fort Wayne was fourteen days; the quickest time he ever made was ten days. Gen. John McNeil, one of the heroes of the battle of Lundy's Lane, commanded the fort when Mr. McKee came to Chicago. Soon after his arrival, a sailing vessel, called the Heartless, undertook to enter the mouth of the river, ran ashore, and was beached in the sand. They tried to cut her out, but she went to pieces. About a year thereafter the first vessel entered the harbor, and anchored opposite the fort. It was the United States revenue-cutter Fairplay. When we speak of the first vessel coming to Chicago, there is always a confusion between the vessels that anchored outside and the vessels that actually came up into the river. It is claimed that this United States revenue-cutter Fairplay was the first one to actually enter the river. In 1826 there came here a sailing vessel, called the Young Tiger, to enter the river, but she anchored out in the lake, slipped her cable, and went ashore.

Mr. E. Buell, now residing in Clinton County, Iowa, near Lyons, aged 76, claims that he was pilot and navigator of the schooner Aurora, Capt. Throp, that came to Chicago in 1820 or 1821; but he leaves the question unsettled as to whether or not he came up into the river. The steamers which brought here the troops of Gen. Scott, in 1832, had to anchor some distance outside. The persons claiming to have been upon the first vessel that passed over the Chicago bar and came up into the river are even more numerous than those claiming to be descendants of the persons who had the first white child born in Chicago. I will not discuss this matter now, as the mass of you care less about those who had the first child than you do about those who are to have the next one, and what is to become of it.

The third man now living who voted in Chicago Precinct, Peoria County, in 1830, is our well-known fellow-citizen,

MARK BEAUBIEN.

He came here in 1826, to visit his brother, John S. Beaubien, who was an employe of the American Fur Company, and who lived in a log-house near the lake-shore, near the mouth of the river, on the South Side. Mark returned to Detroit, and brought his family here, and built him a long-house, fronting the river, on what is known as the "Old Wigwam Lot," corner of Lake and Market streets; it being at that time the only dwelling-house on the South Side, except his brother's. He constructed it for hotel purposes, and, when the Indian Chief Sauganash learned his design, he told him that Americans named their hotels after big men, and asked him what he was going to call it. Mr. Beaubien took the hint, and said, "I'll call it Sauganash!" A few years afterwards he built a large addition to it, which was the first frame-house built on the South Side. It was in this house that I took my first meal, on my arrival here in 1836, it being then kept by John Murphy. Mr. Beaubien was born in 1800, and in Detroit, where his father was also born; but his grandfather was an emigrant from France. He established the first ferry, at the forks of the river. He was an original fiddler, having inherited the art in the natural way; and he will probably die one. In case of the absence of the music at any of our parties in olden times, Mr. Beaubien was always sent for, and, when one fiddle-string broke, he was good for the three; and, when another broke, he could still keep up the music; and if there were only one string left, a party would never go away disappointed if Mr. Beaubien was left to play upon it. Mr. Beaubien was also one of the leading performers of the fiver. It was a log-house, with upright boards upon the outside. He carried the mail from Chicago to Niles, once a month.

At the annual election in August, 1834, the highest number of votes for all the candidates for any one office was 535. August 11, in 1835. Thus our population began to increase. This vote was for the whole County of Cook. In 1835, the highest number of votes in the entire county, for all the candidates for any one office, was 1,064. And religious enterprise and liberality had so far advanced that, at the election of 1835, the old St. James, the mother of Episcopacy in the Northwest, on the 18th of June in that year, the receipts were $1,461. In the spring of 1837, at our first municipal election, the city alone cast 709 votes.

It seems not to be generally known that, up to the time of the opening of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, Chicago was not at all troubled with mosquitoes; a blessing which amply compensated for many of our early deprivations.

The history of Chicago furnishes one with a complete history of

AN IRREDEEMABLE PAPER-MONEY SYSTEM.

Emigration was fast tending westward in 1835. Government land was $1.25 per acre. The emigrants had little or no money, and would purchase land on credit at greatly advanced prices. Eastern banks loaned money on land and took advantage of this condition of things. The Government money received for lands would be deposited in the banks, credited to the Government, and then reloaned back to speculators. Then the Government would credit in banks to more than the amount of their capital, and bank assets consisted almost entirely of the notes of Western speculators. The Government was out of debt, and had no use for its surplus, which was forming the basis of these large speculative loans. Money became easy, and more excited and reckless than were the land-operators here in Chicago at the time of the recent panic. Besides, money was taken from every part of the country to invest in these Western speculations. The President of the United States had no power to stop the sales of lands or to limit bank discounts. He saw the immediate necessity of arresting the tide of speculation, to secure a currency to do it than to issue an order that nothing but gold and silver should be received for public lands. About June, 1836, the utter worthlessness of paper had driven the precious metals out of the country, and the banks had not the specie wherewith to redeem their bills, which were fast being presented to obtain hard coin for exportation. The banks all failed, and corporations and individuals issued certificates of indebtedness, which were interchanged as currency. States, counties, and cities paid their debts in warrants upon an empty treasury. The Canal Commissioners paid contractors in scrip, and the contractors paid their laborers in a lower grade of scrip, all at the close of the season. Nearly every man in Chicago doing business was issuing his individual scrip, and the city abounded with little bits of bank-bill, with numbers, and on it was filled with—milk! In making the change with her milkman he eyes had fallen upon these tickets, and he said he could use them. Thus throwing the liquor tickets into the "contribution box" was the repetition of the old adage, "Evil, be thou my good."

They had discharged all the functions of the modern greenback, even to furnishing a poetic theme, as a children with milk.

Not long after our Chicago citizens were victimized by

ANOTHER IRREDEEMABLE CURRENCY DEVICE.

Michigan legislators thought that, while there was not specie enough in the country for a banking basis, there was land enough. So they passed what is known as the "Real Estate Banking Law." They contended that real estate was better than gold and silver, because a man could not run away with real estate. Chicago merchants, business men, and speculators generally, instead of paying their debts with their money, loaned Michigan wild lands, had them appraised, and then mortgaged them for bills, which they brought home to pay their debts with. Real estate, valued generally the first property to feel the effects of inflated currency, soon rose in value, and its owners paid Michigan another visit, secured a higher appraisal of their lands, and exchanged the second mortgage for some more bills. For about a year we had excellent times again in Chicago. But then confidence began to weaken. Agents were sent into the country to buy anything they could, provided Michigan money would be taken. Merchants would post in their windows a list of bills that they would receive for a given day, and then revise the list for the next day. The bubble burst, and everyone was the poorer for the good times he had enjoyed. Manual labor, which was the last thing to rise, was the last resting-place of the worthless bills.

During all this excitement incident to our great variety of irredeemable paper, our sufferings were the greatest for

POSTAGE MONEY,

which had always to be in specie. And specie was then at from 30 to 100 per cent premium in our depreciated currency. But postage was then reduced by the sheet instead of by weight. The result was that, although friends wrote but seldom, the letters were full of news of daily journal. When anything occurred to them, they would write it out; and when they had filled a sheet, they would commence on another. This was mailed it as soon as they could raise the postage. In traveling at the East, I have fallen in with several of these letters written in early times. Whose publication would be invaluable to the early history of our city. But their contents were so mixed up with private matters appertaining to different families that it is impossible to obtain possession of them. As our laboring men were paid in currency, it often took more than a day's work to pay the postage on a letter to an Eastern friend.

I will give a circumstance to illustrate this matter. Soon after my first election to Congress, a young man who had rendered me material service, made me a call, and observed that postage was very high; in which sentiment I concurred, and promised to labor to reduce it. He then remarked that I would have the franking privilege; to which I assented, and promised to labor to abolish it. But all this did not seem to interest the young man, and I was perplexed to know the drift of his conversation. Finally, with great embarrassment, he observed that he was engaged to a young lady at the East, and wanted to know if I could not frank his letter. I explained that there was but one way to avoid the responsibilities of the law, and that was for him to get married. He could not do that. So I wrote a letter to her, calling her attention to his; and she could have the same privilege. The correspondence took this form until the Congressman from her district asked me, at the close of the session, I was going home by the way of his district. I did not comprehend him until he stated that he was well acquainted in the family of Newby Hall, whose name I knew for as a board at the tavern. Tiffle girl's name phase upon my way of dodging an abuse of the franking privilege, and I wrote to my constituent that he must bring his courtship to a close, and its end so. Two months from that time I received a letter on the transaction, and I stand indebted to this day to the "conscience-fund" of the Post-Office Department for $1.75. But this was a very insignificant sum to pay for the securing of a good wife (which I got in those days. Besides, there are seven in the family now, and one went to the War; and that $1.75 was an insignificant sum to pay for the privilege of getting to the way to procure soldiers is to breed them yourself. But every time any one speaks to me about the corruptions and defalcations among public men of the present day, I think of that $1.75, and how it weighs on the wall! I think of that $1.75, and say nothing.

Not satisfied with the real-estate banking experiment in Michigan, of trying to raise easy times without present specie redemption, some of the speculators of Illinois thought that they would try the Michigan system, with

STATE BONDS

substituted for lands. The result of this last experiment is too familiar to the mass of our citizens to need any extended comment. Money was borrowed, and State bonds were purchased. The most inaccessible places in our State were sought out for the location of banks, and bills were extravagantly issued. Money was easy, times were improving, and a financial millennium was once more among us. The consequences of this system were quite as disastrous as those of the real-estate system of Michigan. Chicago, of course, has been the greatest sufferer of any place in the world from an irredeemable paper-money system. Its losses in this respect will only approximate those from the great fire. And when you refer to one of the early settlers of Chicago about the advantages accruing from an irredeemable money system, you waste your labor. You might as well

ONE OF OUR EARLY AMUSEMENTS

was that of wolf-hunting. Experienced Indian ponies were plenty in our city. The last hunt I remember of on the subject the driving of as large a number of wolves as possible up to the point of the South Pier, and as near the mouth of the harbor as could be done. There was to be no shooting until the wolves had got up on the ice. No person was to leave the ice who had advantage of this condition of things. The Government money received for lands would be deposited in the banks, credited to the Government, and then reloaned back to speculators. Then the Government would credit in banks to more than the amount of their capital, and bank assets consisted almost entirely of the notes of Western speculators. The Government was out of debt, and had no use for its surplus, which was forming the basis of these large speculative loans. Money became easy, and more excited and reckless than were the land-operators here in Chicago at the time of the recent panic. Besides, money was taken from every part of the country to invest in these Western speculations. The President of the United States had no power to stop the sales of lands or to limit bank discounts. He saw the immediate necessity of arresting the tide of speculation, to secure a currency to do it than to issue an order that nothing but gold and silver should be received for public lands. About June, 1836, the utter worthlessness of paper had driven the precious metals out of the country, and the banks had not the specie wherewith to redeem their bills, which were fast being presented to obtain hard coin for exportation. The banks all failed, and corporations and individuals issued certificates of indebtedness, which were interchanged as currency. States, counties, and cities paid their debts in warrants upon an empty treasury. The Canal Commissioners paid contractors in scrip, and the contractors paid their laborers in a lower grade of scrip, all at the close of the season. Nearly every man in Chicago doing business was issuing his individual scrip, and the city abounded with little bits of bank-bill, with numbers, and on it was filled with—milk! In making the change with her milkman he eyes had fallen upon these tickets, and he said he could use them. Thus throwing the liquor tickets into the "contribution box" was the repetition of the old adage, "Evil, be thou my good."

will illustrate to a stranger what various purposes these little scraps of indebtedness could be put. A little boy had a ticket "Good for a drink." He dropped it into the church contribution-box, and heard no more of it. He told another boy, who did the same thing with the same result. That boy told his sister, who told her mother, who told her husband, who entered it his duty to call the Deacon. Meanwhile the boys were passing in the tickets "Good for a drink," and telling the other boys to do the same. The Deacon, alive to all the responsibilities of his position, for the first time opened the box, called the barkeeper on one side, and asked him to change a $1 scrip, well knowing he could not do so unless it were a liquor-ticket. The saloon-keeper was afraid to offer specie, and declined to make even the change, until the Deacon gave him a hint that, although he did not stimulate himself, he thought he could stimulate others. Finally, the Deacon, after a curiosity to know the extent of these tickets, and really wish you would put a private mark upon them, and notify me when one returns. Think of a Deacon putting such currency into the contribution box! But he did it, and the boys put in some more. On Monday afternoon the Deacon was confident that one of the tickets had been redeemed. Oh, what a chance for a special case! Imagine that such a thing had happened in our day! Think of our enterprising newspaperboys getting up "Startling developments in the Deacon case!" The average time of a liquor ticket's going from his church contribution box to a saloon! With solemn tread the Deacon sends his way to his pastor's residence, and asked him for an explanation as made of the various tickets taken from the contribution-box. The reply was that his wife asserted them, strung with a piece of thread, and suspended upon a peg, and gave the church credit as she used any of them. "And do you say, my dear brother," asked the Deacon, "that you have no knowledge of the particular use to which these tickets have been put?" "I do say so," said the pastor. The Deacon breathed freer. He had cleared his pastor, but I have no doubt he prayed, "May the Lord have mercy on his poor wife." The wife was called, and her husband said, "The Deacon wishes us to give an account of the proceeds of the contribution box." "Not exactly so, my dear," replied the Deacon; but I wish to know for what purpose the liquor tickets have been used." She comprehended the matter at once, and promptly replied, "Why, Deacon, did you want them?" "I never thought you were a drinking man. Now, as you didn't have the tickets, will you share with us the proceeds?" Let us all take a drink!" She rushed to her pantry, brought out a pitcher, with numbers, and it was filled with—milk! In making the change with her milkman he eyes had fallen upon these tickets, and he said he could use them. Thus throwing the liquor tickets into the "contribution box" was the repetition of the old adage, "Evil, be thou my good."

When it became time for the Sheriff to adjourn the Court, the judge said, "Mr. Sheriff, you will form the party at my house to-night." And the Sheriff exclaimed, "Hear ye! Hear ye! The Judge of this Court requests me to say that he and his lady would be glad to see the bar at his house to-night." Invitations and acceptances! Now the honorable Court stands adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. It was wonderful to notice the mixture of people who unceremoniously visited him that evening—attorneys, jurors, suitors, and citizens generally, with their wives. One person seemed as much at home as another. There was a grand welcome for all. His was the very prime of hospitality. His small house could not contain the crowd, and many stood outside and mingled in the entertainment. The Judge passed through the assemblage with a waiter on which was a decanter of Madeira wine and wine-glasses. His wife passed around with another waiter loaded with cake. Said the Judge to some Yankee gentleman, "This is my way of political Illinois—I give a party. We invite all; the latch-string is out; all come who can, and those who cannot come can't do nothing. They never write any 'regrets.' Indeed I never saw a party of any prominent rank in the South would not do it. I have known men in our Legislature who could not write. Then to passed away into a group of people who were natives of the South and told them how he got himself into trouble with a Chicago lady by not writing her a little billet-doux explaining to her why he did go to her party, when he wanted to go dreadfully bad. He could have had a good time, but the sentiment that he did not wish to live in a locality where his house was not large enough to entertain his neighbors without making selections. He said he knew neither of the political factions, and cared a distant settlement. When I came away I expressed the wish that I might soon have the pleasure of seeing him and his neighbors in Chicago. Whereupon the Judge loosened, and observed, "We will either come and see you or send you a billet-doux." But a Southern Illinoisian, a native of North Carolina, exclaimed, "By Jove, when we Southerners are putting up wooden clocks and pewter spoons for this region, tell them to put up a little gilt-edged note-paper for us, and have them to be sure that the gold isn't bronze!"

But the people of Illinois had the last say in the questions for Judge Ford. For, as the next Gubernatorial election, he was made its Chief Magistrate, and as Governor he rendered his name dear to every Illinois-an by his able, prompt, and eminently successful efforts to complete the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and to restore the credit of our State. He died poor. He left the State the splendid legacy of a canal, and left to his children only the proceeds of the copyright of his History of Illinois.—[Cook Book, when once commenced, no reader will lay aside until he has finished it. In the new work he is the only authoritative history of the settlement of the Mormons in this State, and their final expulsion of it, with the assassination of their leader, Joseph Smith. In his preface he says: "The author has written about small events and little men. And in all those matters in which the author has figured personally it will be some relief to the reader to find that he has not attempted to blow himself up into a great man."

ONE OF OUR MOST RELIABLE PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

was the Post-Office while the mail was being opened. The Post-Office was on Lake street, between Lake street and the river. The mail coach was irregular in the time of its arrival, but the horn of the driver announced its approach. Then the people would largely congregate at the Post-Office to wait for the opening of the mails, which, at times, were very heavy. The postmaster would throw out a New York paper, and some gentleman would read the list of lungs and a locom temperament would mount a dry goods box and commence reading. Occasionally I occupied that position. Sometimes, during our leisure hours, business men would invariably go to the Post-Office themselves, instead of sending their employes. The news would be discussed by the assemblage, and oftentimes heavy bets would be made as to the result of the election. If it was election times, there would be two papers thrown out, of opposite politics, two reading stands established, two readers engaged, and the men of each party would stand around their reader. This continued for a considerable length of time, and every hunk, and the old man even except the church. He had the devil down outside and on the outside of every decent house in the city, and he was the subject of every discourse. Finally, the people became exhausted, and the meeting adjourned until the next morning at 9 o'clock. Then the first call, to examine her dresses, and then go from door to door, like a modern dressmaker or tax-collector, soliciting orders according to the latest fashions.

THERE WAS GREAT REJOICING

between the early settlers from the South and those from the East. All our Eastern people were considered by the emigrants from the South as Yankees. The first contest was about the Convention system in politics. Southern people denounced it violently as a Yankee innovation upon the old system of allowing every man to run for office who wanted to do so, and taking his chances. The Yankees had the best of the contest, to solicit them to run for office, and then they reluctantly consented and placed themselves in the hands of their friends. All Yankee customs, fashions, and innovations were ridiculed. Even the Yankee's love of the Yankee notions, worthy only of the peddlers of wooden clocks and pewter spoons.

Thomas Ford, born in Uniontown, Penn., in 1800, who had lived in Illinois from 1818, and whose father had been killed by the Indians, came here as Judge, and did more than any other person to modify the prejudices of the early settlers. He was married in this city, and then began his career as a lawyer. His efforts to lead them to a high social position with their religious instruction. Strange young men saw in this lady a friend, and were told that there was a good home, and then have given you a picture of ordinary laugh. My only object in introducing it is to illustrate occasion. I wish to say that I respectfully honor in view. If, however, they have served or commanded in the late war, you can form the opinion of the more historical portion of the city. Many of them have been appointed to responsibilities, and express my gratification at having given them.

A SPRING OF DANCING-PANTIES

at central points between here and the Fox River, along the line of some of our main traveled roads. Notices of which were generally given in the newspapers. But in the case of Dundee there was a large, new, and large sleigh-loads of people would be fitted out from the city, to meet young people from different parts of the country. Persons in the country settlements were generally emigrants from the more populated portions of the East. United States Senator Silas Wright once told me that he could enumerate a hundred of the families in the Northern part of the interest of St. Lawrence County, who had emigrated to west of Chicago. These settlers were not always poor; they were often men of large families who came here with sufficient to purchase a good farm, and to see to settle their children around them. The custom at these parties was to leave Chicago about o'clock in the afternoon, take supper on the way out, and endure breakfast for the next morning, and, after dancing all night, getting back to the city about 9 or 10 o'clock. The hotels in the country were thronged to overflowing, and lodging for the ladies were generally built in one style. Cooking-rooms, bar-room, sitting-rooms, were below; and above was one large hall, which could be used for religious services on Sunday or public meetings on a weekday in the and, by suspending blankets, could be divided into sleeping-rooms. Above was the attic, which could be used for additional sleeping, and, if crowded, for use for dressing-rooms at parties. Ladies and gentlemen could move easily and their wearing apparel when suspended from nails driven into the seams of the boarding that lined the roof. Upon the small dressing-rooms where the clothing is in constant danger of being mixed together. I remember one of those occasions when the company reached Dundee in the sun the dance before them from the city had reached there. Country ladies were passing up and down the ladder to the dressing-room, and the city ladies would not become familiar with the ladder until it had been fenced around with blankets. There were always on these occasions mothers present from the country, who attended the young people to look after the care of their health, such as seeing that they were properly covered on their going home from a warm room, as physicians were very scarce in the country, and it was a great distance for many of them to send for medicines. These country mothers took it much to heart, and the young ladies from the city were so particular in having the ladder fenced off, and were very free in the expression of their views on it when the subject was under discussion present. During the evening a sleigh-load was driven up containing a French dancer from Chicago of considerable note in those days; and it was not long before she was the observed of all observers. The hall before the door was cleared for her to have an opportunity to show her agility as a fancy dancer. When she began to swing around upon one foot, with the other extended, and the skirts of her dress distended, a great deal of indignation, ran across the hall to her son, and said, "I don't think it is proper for our people to see that kind of dancing." And now you go right down and tell the landlord that we want our horses and blankets," and the boy started before the last part of the sentence was heard. "And I'll have her fooled or by herself, as the city ladies did the first time." Her remarks were passed from one to another, and the company was loudly applauding them, when the applause was greatly increased by the appearance of the laddered with the blankets under his arm. The more the applause increased, the more animated became the dancer, who took it all for herself. The fancy dance was finished, and the astonishment had such an effect that one of our city young men took down the blankets around the ladder; and for the remainder of the evening the exposed ladder and the nimble French dancer ceased attracting attention.

I have thus made you a few selections from my large casket of reminiscences of the amusements of early Chicago. I will give them as a mere stepping-stone to my historical lectures, and the wish these considered as any part of it, as I could have ended without them, and then have given you a picture of ordinary occasion. I wish to say that I respectfully honor in view. If, however, they have served or commanded in the late war, you can form the opinion of the more historical portion of the city. Many of them have been appointed to responsibilities, and express my gratification at having given them.

A Spitting Snake.

There is a dangerous snake not uncommon about Redjadia, Wad Africa, called by the native name, and by the Portuguese cuspadora. It is small in size, and remarkable from its habit of spitting when interfered with. The saliva is ejected to considerable distances, and is said to cause blindness if it touches the eyes. One of the snakes was captured by natives, and brought to where some English miners were at work. It was teased by a miner who was standing over the cage, which was on the ground, and retaliated by a discharge of spittle. Some of the liquid entered the miner's eyes, and though the eye was immediately washed out with water, it was very much irritated for several days. The snake was killed before any experiments could be made with it by the scientific superintendent of the mine; he has, however, no doubt of the miner's statement and that of his companions, corroborated as it is by the testimony of the natives and the Portuguese.

Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, of the Chicago Times, was foreman of the Grand Jury when his paper published the life and adventures of Oliver P. Morton under the attractive caption of "Indiana's Favorite Dead Horse." He drew up a bill and was about to have the Times indicted for obscenity. The managing editor got wind of it and sent word to the High-muck-a-muck that the paragraph (seven columns) slipped in while he was out taking lunch. Mr. S. tore up the true bill, but shook his fore-finger at the managing editor in a warning sort of a way.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

This Is the Cry of the Communistic Lumber-Shovers Now on a Strike.

If They Can't Get $1.75 Per Day They Will Not Allow Others to Get $1.50.

What Was Done at Their Mass-Meeting Yesterday.

Way out in the southwest portion of the city, on the open prairie, the lumber-shovers met yesterday afternoon. Through a maze of mingled mud and debris, and in and out through peculiar by-ways, a TRIBUNE reporter trudged painfully to find the mass-meeting. The place chosen was a large piece of grass-sward south of Twenty-second street, and near Van Horn and their eyes were heavy.—*Matt., xxvi., 40, 43.*

This scene in the history of Christ was pand until it shall cover all the histo From an event of a garden it is ea formed into a lesson for all times. that every word and every act of Ch word and an act for the human race. the great emblem of the centuries. winged beast and the wheels of Ezeki symbol of the awful, incomprehensi dance, so the Christ of the first centur moved along an impressive symbol of in all its greatness and mystery. humble birth somes the lesson that great sons of earth shall be rocked in solid gold. Out of the death on the the lesson that all life is a sacrifice of time, of blood. Out of the resurrection revelation of the world beyond, and in experience of this Son of Man be manger and the tomb there was he mirror, the varied scenery of man's one need look into this Christ to find littleness of the transmitted ideas of mind. He was a mirror that caught noble features of the soul. But it is in what detail all these beauties lay in image of humanity.

To-day, while we recall this pict sleeping disciples, sleeping while the ter was praying and weeping, carrying on His soul, are we not reminded fact that man is a great and good to of which he remains awake and while the great scenes of earth are in his presence. Let our theme be Awakened Heart. "Awakened Intellect" does not quite meet thoughts. That phrase implies too much men and told them that the police and press had not become afraid of them; and any demand which they made would be refused.

PROVIDED THEY USED FORCE

sufficient to compel the employers to submit. The demand is now for $1.75 a day, and to $1.50 a day. The laborers have struck, and the city is full of them. Many of the most fiery character. "Burn down the lumber piles," said one of the speakers. They appealed to the torch as the instrument best calculated for means to buy arms so that they could drive the men away who were willing to work for $1.50 a day. "Shoot down any employer who would make a pretense of defending his property. The most inflammable sentiments were advanced, though there was little demonstration of the great drama upon the stage of human events, running its parts through the same round of inconsistency, of human weakness, of responsibility, of power, of ignorance, of crime, of sin, of sorrow, of love, of hate, of life, and death, and resurrection. Laws, police, and bullets and bayonets were denounced as the sleeping disciples and the sleeping sentiments were fired with the lesson of the Christ. Every word with the lesson of the Christ. Every word was a brand to kindle the fire of hell. It resulted in the passage of resolutions to call out an army to march upon the lumber-piles, to burn them, and to shoot down any employer who would make a pretense of defending his property. The most inflammable sentiments were advanced, though there was little demonstration of the great drama upon the stage of human events, running its parts through the same round of inconsistency, of human weakness, of responsibility, of power, of ignorance, of crime, of sin, of sorrow, of love, of hate, of life, and death, and resurrection. Laws, police, and bullets and bayonets were denounced as the sleeping disciples and the sleeping sentiments were fired

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ARE TAKEN TO-DAY.

Every man who was decently dressed was frowned down upon, and ignominiously hustled to one side. A wagon was used for a speakers' stand, but as quickly as any person came near who was suspected as being a reporter he was pushed to the outer edge. Such a mob did not want a reporter near them. Even to obtain the name of the Chairman was not tolerated. No one pretended to know anything, and not one of them would tell the meaning of a word that any speaker uttered. All, however, were fiery, and advocated a resort to carnage. The addresses were mainly in Bohemian and Polish, interspersed with a few speeches in German. To the credit of the latter be it said, that their addresses were marked with a more temperate slant than those of the older speakers.

It had been decided by the lumber-dealers not to reduce wages below the standard of last year, after last week's disorganization. The strike then was caused by an attempt by certain dealers to reduce the wages of "shovers" to $1.25 per day, from $1.50. This led to the troubles of which full details have been given in THE TRIBUNE. The decision to pay $1.50 per day it was supposed would pacify the men, and prevent further trouble. Since the arrest of some of the ringleaders in the riotous demonstration, a few of the better-class Communists have organized among the ignorant men and told them that the police and press had now become afraid of them, and any demand which they made would be complied with.

PROPOSED TO HIRE USED FORCE

sufficient to compel the employers to submit. The demand is now for $1.75 a day, and no less. Bohemian speeches and those of the Poles were of the most inflammatory character. "Let the lumber piles," said one of the speakers. They appealed for means to buy arms so that they could drive the men away who refused to strike for $1.50 a day, or to shoot any employer who tried to make a protective of defending his property. The most lawless acts were advocated, though there was little demonstration outside of the speeches. The ignorant mass gave the speakers. In this respect the mob was rather well-behaved. They called for money to bail out any who might be arrested, and to defray the expenses of their trials.

The police and press were alluded to in the most fearful terms. They were spoken of as the paid hirelings of the rich, and as foes to the working-men. One dollar a head was raised from each man, so that

WEAPONS COULD BE PURCHASED

in sufficient quantity to arm at least 150 of them, if drive out all would not join the strikers. They would take no less than $1.50 per day, and would allow no man to work for less than that in any lumber-yard in Chicago. One of the speakers pointed to a neighboring house, where subscriptions would be received, and where Polish-born could leave their names and contribute. After the mob were scattered a few policemen in citizens' clothing were seen not to depart. The reporters were followed from the grounds by a queer-looking crowd, who muttered in Bohemian, but they were not disturbed. There is no doubt that the mass mean mischief, and that they gather together each morning for the purpose of driving out all men who work in lumber-yards at less than $1.50 a day. Roundsman Neary, who is in charge of the Hinman Street Station in the vicinity, with no doubt, be prepared to give any attempt at rioting a prompt quelching. He will have his men at on duty and be prepared to send for the rest as soon as any serious demonstration is attempted.

NIGHT.

O night! O quiet night!
Bathed in the clear starlight,
Hymned by young souls
Sweet rest and calm repose,
Casting o'er grass and flowers
Bright, sparkling, dewy showers
From Heaven's pure cell,—

Thine is the stilly hour
When those in Trouble's power,
And those who mourn their dead
With sad, low-bended head,
Find for their bitter grief
Treatment but sweet relief
In sleep's calm spell.

On thy soft winds ascend
Prayers from the saints who bend
Humbly at His great throne
Whose mighty power alone,
Can let the troubled heart
Be calmed and find repose
And perfect rest.

O night! on thy soft air
Float up the prayers of fear
From those who come before,
Wait on the shining door,
In whispered words of love,
Calling that calm above
Along the pure blest.

They watch and wait for me,
And that kind voice in prayer
(Guardian of souls, each day,
Safe in the narrow way,
Of work and faltering feet)
Asks that I, too, may keep
Watch to the last.

O night! thine is the hour
When my mind's mighty power
Traces on fleeting wings
Our my life's wanderings,
Bringing back into me
Early memory.
Of days long past.

Ah! then I shrink with dread,
With shame! how may I name
When Conscience whispers low,
As o'er thy life I go,
As kindly I see,—
Little the charity
Thy hand o'er cast."

O night! unto my breast
Bring dull forgetfulness!
Let not my mind e'er stray
Back to Youth's happy day,—
Or pluck from Past away,
Some fleeting, misspent day,
Or idle hour.

O night! unto my heart
Sweet, quiet peace impart!
Teach my wild, roving thought
To dream with the past as naught,
But lift its eyes above
With trust in His great love
And mighty power. ULLIE.

A Remarkable Den of Snakes.

Lagrange (Ga.) Democrat.

This seems to be the time of year when snakes are most abundant. We learn from Mr. A. J. Hoffman, who lives in the north part of the county, that recently, as one of his hired men was going down a small gulch, he came upon a perfect nest of squirming reptiles, the ground being covered with hatch and big coils of black, writhing bodies that were basking. Knowing the habits of these reptiles, the man went back to the farm and reported to Mr. Hoffman what he had seen, when it was decided to wait until evening, after the snakes had retired to their dens, and endeavor to kill them off. Just after sundown both men repaired to the place, to find not a vestige or tail of a snake to be seen, but all the dozen trails leading to a hole in the ground of the same size of a bucket, which went down seemingly under the earth. The ground was beaten down as though it had been pounded with a mallet or used as a croquet ground for a whole season. Mr. Hoffman is somewhat acquainted with the habits of these animals, so he stationed the hired man at the mouth of the hole with an iron bar, having a sharp hook on one end, and began hauling out the "critters." The first to respond to his call was one which measured 8 feet 8 inches in length, and was one of the blacksnake species. After working for an hour and a half or so, and barring down out 183 snakes, they retired for the day. Next morning, before the sun was up, they began and drew forth more of the reptiles, when the mine seemed to give out. The rock and soil on top of the hole was then removed and an excavation about the size of a barrel was found. It is supposed that this family of snakes had held possession of the prairies for years, as many measured from 9 to 11 feet in length, and were as large around as a man's leg.

RELIGIOUS.

Prof. Swing's Sermon on "The Awakened Heart."

The Rev. Mr. Rhodes, of St. Louis, Expresses His Views on "Justification."

Mrs. Van Cott Opens at Davenport—She Wants 800 Conversions.

THE AWAKENED HEART.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

The following is the full text of the sermon preached yesterday morning by Prof. Swing at the Central Church:

What! could ye not watch with me one hour?
And He came and found them asleep again; for their eyes were heavy.—*Matt., xxvi., 40, 43.*

This scene in the history of Christ we may expand until it shall cover all the history of man. From an event of a garden it is easily transformed into a lesson for all times. It appears that every word and every act of Christ was a word and an act for the human race. He was the great emblem of the centuries. As the winged beast and the wheels of Ezekiel were a symbol of the awful, incomprehensible Providence, so the Christ of the first century of our era moved along an impressive symbol of humanity in all its greatness and mystery. Out of His humble birth comes the lesson that few of the great sons of earth shall be rocked in cradles of solid gold. Out of the death on the cross comes the lesson that all life is a sacrifice of labor, of time, of blood. Out of the resurrection comes the revelation of the world beyond, and in all the daily experience of this Son of Man between the manger and the tomb there was held, as in a mirror, the varied scenery of man's career. No one need look into this Christ to find any of the lines of the transgressions of the human intellect, the unaggressions of the human heart, the weaknesses of the human will, the shadows of the human mind. He was a mirror that caught only the noble features of the soul. But it is wonderful in what detail all these beauties lay in that great image of humanity.

To-day, while we recall this picture of the sleeping disciples, sleeping while the great Master was praying and weeping, carrying the world on His soul, we may remind ourselves of the fact that man is great and good to the degree to which he remains awake and keeps watch while the great scenes of earth are passing along in his presence. Let our theme to-day be "The Awakened Heart." The popular phrase "The Awakened Intellect" does not quite meet our wish and thought. That pleasant term implies too much cunning and skepticism, is altogether too intellectual to meet the wishes of the heart that reads this chapter from the Gospel of the saints. In its place we say "Awakened thought" we perceive more of philosophy than of sentiment; more of politics, of creeds, of science, than of love for God and duty. Awakened thought" we perceive more of philosophy than of sentiment; more of politics, of creeds, of science, than of love for God and duty.

dare have counted, for they at last found a force that waked up the orators, formed a river upon which statesmen were borne along, like a Columbus upon a wave that washed a new world.

A similar phenomenon is seen in the great reformation inaugurated by Luther. If a thief, or a half of the idiom of Luther had been false or only half-true, that would have been in the enthusiasm of his soul, simply a grand path—that of direct faith in Christ, without the mediation of worthless priests, or blessing that could have found no measurement. Luther's hasty words about the Letter to the Hebrews, and upon many greater or less subjects, were not unlike the awakening that passed from his hot bosom to the souls of the multitude.

We are to-day now, my friends, to approach that scene in the garden, and to see the waking and wakeful Christ coming again and again to His friends, and rousing them from their lethargy. Enlarge the scene until in Christ you hear a voice calling to the world, saying: "Can ye not watch with Me one hour?"

Christ waked the world. That first century with Christ in it became a quickened spirit. It was full of youth, full of love, rises, and for the first time perceives the dignity and beauty of those scenes of life, and would, if possible, bedeck even the streets of hell with flowers. It also perceives the world up a future, or heavenly haven in view, so the first century, with Christ in it, and afterwards with the blood of Christ upon its lips, became conquerors and carried forth the victories of the cross. Like the Mars' Hill, or into a thousand meetings of prayer and praise. A new enthusiasm, the time's real God with it, had come, and though this society would not wholly have escaped the faults of the first century, it remained under those self-controlling influences which are the very essence of genius, winning the victory by the awful momentum of an impetuous heart.

Second. Hence in religion, this comes to pass that thousands of souls find a substance and happiness of faith, because they expect from the study of ideas or from an idle profession a good that can only be the way of an awakened heart. No part of the life of life comes to those who are only intellectual. The mighty intellects have generally been lonely and cold as the peaks rising above the level of verdure and vegetation. Of all the great men in the history of Christian civilization scarcely one has come from the deficiency of the religious element in the soul. Our spiritual pulse beats so low that there is nothing in Christ, but ever and anon, as Paul, Augustine, Luther, Pascal, Fenelon, Edwards, Wesley, Channing, and others arise, the mercy or the darkly-stained criminal no longer feels the enchantment of the lovely days in Judea, and decides the tears of the pure human heart, and thinks the object of interest because his own heart has lost its mirror-surface, in which it once caught the beautiful of the world, so we all come almost in pairs, to the Saviour, and are brought to a great light, and has lost the sensibility which might have shown us the face of Christ and the outline of the coming eternity.

Third. Hence, therefore, my friends, upon each Sunday only to hear the words of Christianity, but to be for the hour in the presence of God and the Savior, and to rise in the chorus of hymns and all the services of worship, is to be in the midst of an enjoyment can tear you. The words spoken may often be incorrect, wholly false or half true, and may not be trusted as the only good, but the spirit of the hour, the sense of God draw near the throne as worshipers, those great ideas you without electricity, now and forever, remain the words of Christianity there is its unfolding and growth. As a man or woman can no longer remember a single line of some noble work you read in early life, and yet rest surrounded lovingly by the spirit of the author as we know it, so the Christian's soul and conviction are not known by the particulars of his faith, but by the spirit and the spacious ideas that may have risen over the spirit of religion that may have risen the sanctuary where the words once sounded will announce its importance to many or your soul, and the feeling of rest in the presence of the words, in the grand perquisite in this kingdom of our God.

Here we are in thy great olive garden.—the Gethsemane of the ages—and cups of bitterness may give such a place a name, and yet, in the midst of the shadows which are the emotion of the shadow of the night, we may see on the one hand the noble disciples, and on the other the sleeping Christ, the very picture of the world's faith, in business, in the professions, in literature, the victory is not always to the most talented, but most often to those the most fully awakened. In times of national peril, when terrible ability are suddenly made into orators, because the pressure of events awakens the sleeping infinite of the soul. A mother whose child is in peril can speak more than wordless. Loss must put yourself right before God before he will ever take any notice of your doing,—that is, you must come into the condition of true faith in Christ, then full to upreach and the dissatisfaction with their view of goodness and God's view of it. This was the fatal error of Nicodemus and of the young man who came to the Savior.

To do right in the sight of God, it is absolutely necessary that we be moved by the promptings of His Spirit, but the Spirit will not come to dwell with us until we have found Christ. Finding Christ and trust God in Christ. Instead of antagonistic conditions and gracious that God requires so little of us that we may be justified by His spirit, and that He so overrules the conditions that they are themselves sources of great blessing to us? No long list of things to do no painful penances to perform; but simply to yield to the Lord Jesus Christ, in wholehearted trust.

How very plain Christ made this on that memorable occasion when He corrected the error and rebuked the self-righteousness of the Pharisees. They would know what they should do that they might work the works of God, and this was His response: "This is the work of God, that ye believe on Him whom He propose to do, but this: "that ye believe on Him," on Me, the personal Redeemer, "whom He hath sent." This great fact, and this only, was to be brought to the heart that soul

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The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, May 8, 1876.

The price of greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange on Saturday ranged between 88⅞ and 88⅞.

Mrs. VAN COTT began her revival campaign in Davenport, Ia., yesterday, preaching three times to large congregations in the Methodist Church. She has made up her mind that Davenport ought to yield her about 300 converts before she gets through.

The President does not rush to the rescue of Deacon WILLIAM McKEE with the alacrity that was anticipated. He seems to be in no hurry about exercising the pardoning prerogative, and, it is thought, will continue of this mind until Judge TREAT and District-Attorney DYER unite with the movement to secure McKEE's pardon,—a course which they have as yet declined to take.

DOM PEDRO paid a flying visit to the Capitol in Washington yesterday, the fact that it was the Sabbath enabling him to pursue his inspection in his own quiet but headlong way, and without disturbance by either the curious or the officious. To-day he will pay the President a state visit and look in on the stupid Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, and to-morrow he leaves for the Centennial opening.

The delivery of the Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH'S interesting lecture on "Chicago's Men and Manners," at McCormick's Hall yesterday afternoon, was the occasion of a notable assembly of the earlier settlers and the present representative people of the city. The lecture is published in full in our columns this morning, and should be both read and preserved as a valuable contribution to the history of Chicago.

There is reason to anticipate a violent demonstration in this city to-day by the lumber-shovers now on a strike for higher wages. They demand $1.75 per day, and, under the excitement of Communistic harangues, are likely to organize and attempt to forcibly prevent non-striking men from working in the lumber-yards at $1.50, the price the dealers are willing to pay. The police authorities are amply forewarned of the possibility of an outbreak, and there will be no excuse if the riotous strikers are not made to feel the power of the law in time to prevent a collision if possible, or in any event in time to suppress the first symptoms of a violent or unlawful demonstration.

Acting-Mayor COLVIN, whose term expires with the assembly of the new Council this evening, has prepared a message, an abstract of which is given elsewhere in this issue. It is assumed that COLVIN is still Mayor, and the recent election is carefully ignored. Beyond the presentation of a few figures which could be readily obtained from the Comptroller's office, and some recommendations which are of no official value or pertinency, coming from a mere private citizen, the message contains nothing worthy of notice, and nothing that the Council will think proper to consider. As a valedictory, it would be acceptable, though in bad taste; as a message in regular form and coming from a pretender and usurper, it is impudent and offensive, and will probably be treated with the contempt it merits.

A new phase of Turkish trouble is presented by the cable dispatches this morning. Salonica, a large seaport city in European Turkey, was on Saturday the scene of a serious riot between the Christians and Mohammedans, growing out of an act of gross bigotry and intolerance by the former, who forcibly took from the Turks a Christian girl who had voluntarily taken up her abode with them, intending to embrace the Mohammedan faith. According to a report from Constantinople the interference of the Christians was instigated by LAZARRO, the American Consular Agent at Salonica. A furious riot ensued, during which the French and German Consuls went to the Mohammedan mosque, and were killed by the exasperated Turks in spite of the efforts of the Governor to save them. A Turkish frigate left Constantinople yesterday for Salonica, having on board ECHEREF PASHA, the newly-appointed Governor, a Turkish Commissioner, the German Consul at Constantinople, and the Second Dragoman of the French Embassy. Salonica is the most important commercial city in European Turkey, having a population of 75,000, of which about 30,000 are Jews, 5,000 Turks, and the remainder Greeks and Franks, or Christans as they are known. The riot is a serious affair, and is likely to lead to troublesome complications involving the United States Government.

The Chicago produce markets were generally quiet on Saturday, opening firm and weakening afterwards. Mess pork advanced 20c per bri and closed tame, at $21.05 for June and $21.25 for July. Lard declined 5@7½c per 100 lbs, closing at $12.40 for June and $12.55 for July. Meats were steadier, at 7½c for boxed shoulders, 11c for do short ribs, and 11½c for do short clears. Lake freights were dull, at 3½@3½c for wheat to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at $1.07 per gallon. Flour was quiet and easy. Wheat closed 1½c lower, at 97½c for May and 99½c for June. Corn closed ½c lower, at 43½c for May and 46c for July. Oats were firmer, closing at 30½c for May and 30½c for June. Rye was quiet, at 61½c. Barley was firmer, closing at 65c for May and 60c for June. Hogs were in light supply and 10c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.00 @7.40. Cattle were firmer, at $4.25@5.30. Sheep were quiet and stronger. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $112.75 in greenbacks at the close.

It is interesting to note the beautiful consistency which characterizes the Centennial management with reference to the Sunday question. Pious brethren throughout the land have passed resolutions of joy and thankfulness that the holy Sabbath is to be respected in the conduct of America's great show, and the Exposition grounds are closed to a curious world in accordance with the highly moral regulation. But within the buildings the hum of busy preparation is heard on the Lord's Day, and thousands of workmen are engaged in "getting things to rights" against the opening-day. It was so yesterday, and the ungodly wondered how it could be that a Sabbath which was so brittle as to be broken with innocent recreation could stand so much hammering and lifting and sweating without going all to pieces.

We publish this morning two elaborate opinions, written respectively by THOMAS DENT, Esq., and the Hon. JOHN N. JEWETT, eminent members of the Bar in Chicago, in response to the inquiry of various Aldermen-elect touching these questions:

First—Can the Common Council, in the existing state of affairs, elect one of their own members to perform the duties of Mayor?

Second—Can the Common Council order an election of a Mayor by the people?

Third—Should the Common Council canvass the vote cast for Mayor at the recent election, and had the people a right to vote for that office at that time?

The two opinions, though differing as to text, arrive at the same conclusions respecting the points at issue. It is held that the Common Council have no power to elect a Mayor from among their own number by appointment, there being no vacancy in the sense which contemplates such appointment; that it was in the power of the Council to have called a special election for Mayor, but the neglect or failure of the Council to specify the Mayor as among the city officers to be elected could not operate to defeat or invalidate the election which was held; and that, therefore, the election was valid, and the new Council is justified by law in canvassing the vote cast, and in declaring Mr. HOYNE to be duly elected Mayor of Chicago.

PROPOSED PACIFIC RAILROAD SWINDLE.

In the *International Review* for May-June there is a paper written by one R. T. COLBURN on the "United States Land-Grant Policy," which paper, though ostensibly a grievous lament over that policy, is an argument in favor of one of the most stupendous swindles ever attempted upon any Government.

The United States have granted to the several so-called Pacific Railroad Companies, North and South, 150,000,000 acres of land. It issued also to the Union and the Central Pacific Railroad Companies, and to other companies, since substantially consolidated with these two, United States 6 per cent bonds aggregating $64,623,512, for which the Government holds a second mortgage on the roads. On the 1st of January, 1876, the interest paid by the United States on these bonds, over and above the amounts earned by the roads for Government transportation, had reached $21,500,000, showing an aggregate indebtedness to the United States at that time of $86,000,000, which sum, at the same rate of progression, is to go on increasing until 1895.

These roads owing this indebtedness have received 32,000,000 acres of land, the Northern Pacific Road 47,000,000 acres, TOM SCOTT'S Southern Companies 70,000,000 acres, or, together, over 150,000,000 acres. The completed roads have selected their sites for towns, for stations, and all the lands which the Company may need. They have also sold largely of all the land lying east of the 100th degree of longitude. West of that line all of the companies hold, probably, 125,000,000 acres. These lands lying west of the 100th degree of longitude are not, as a whole, worth 10 cents an acre for any agricultural use. It is possible that, by a grand and costly scheme of irrigation, a portion of them might be made productive, but even this is not possible, because of the total want of water. In the narrow valleys of the small streams, a limited space on each side of the river may be made to produce grass, but are not capable of being made into farms. From the northern line of these lands, west of the 100th degree of longitude, and stretching down to the Texas boundary, all the land is barren, desolate, and incapable of supporting life. It is sand, rock, frequently of volcanic formation, all impregnated with alkali, furnishing no food for man or beast save the scanty growth of sage-brush and cactus. At intervals this vast tract has its parks, and other fertile patches, but these are no more than oases in the great desert which lies between the fertile plains of the East and the main chain of the Rocky Mountains.

These railroad corporations which hold 125,000,000 of acres of this land know how valueless the vast proportion of the property is, both at present and prospectively, and they now have the effrontry to apply to Congress, that the latter shall purchase the whole body of unsold land from the companies at $2.50 an acre! The companies which have built and completed their roads with the money represented by the $64,000,000 of national bonds, and which obtained originally 12,800 acres of land per mile of the road *for nothing*, ask that Congress shall take back all that has not been sold, and give them for it $2.50 per acre, or at the rate of $32,000 per mile of the roads, and that the proceeds be applied to the extinguishment of the $85,000,000 of present indebtedness to the Government!

The Northern Pacific Company, which obtained 25,600 acres of land per mile for 1,900 miles, asks that Congress shall *buy* the land back, paying therefor $2.50 per acre, or at the rate of $51,200 per mile of the road. TOM SCOTT, for his TEXAS Pacific and other roads, holding 70,000,000 of acres, asks that Congress shall buy back the land and pay him in bonds at the rate of $2.50 per acre. Estimating the unsold and unsaleable and valueless lands at 125,000,000 of acres, these Railroad Companies propose that the Government buy this land at $2.50 per acre and issue its 5 per cent gold bonds for the sum of $312,500,000 to the several companies.

Literally, the operation is that the Government issue its own bonds to the amount of $312,500,000 to pay the debts of certain railroads, enrich its Credit-Mobilier rings, and to build other railroads. At 5 per cent interest, the bonds to run forty years, the United States would have eventually to pay, principal and interest, the sum of $781,000,000. The article in the *International Review* urges this policy as a means by which the "mistake" of granting away the public lands may be corrected. Though Mr. TOM SCOTT'S name does not appear in the article, there is no mistake in the inspiration. Though the voice is the voice of JACOB, the hand is the hand of ESAU.

The argument used is that these lands were the patrimony of our posterity; that they were to be held so that, as the population increased, the land should furnish the people with the means of subsistence; and that the Government, in parting with the land, has in some way robbed posterity of the opportunity of extending the area of cultivation and confined agricultural production to its present limits. This argument, if it could have any force at all, would apply if the Government had sold or given away the land to be removed from within the territorial limits of the United States. But the man seeking land a hundred or a thousand years hence will find it just where it now is, and it can be bought then as readily as now, and will be as susceptible of cultivation then as it is now. The change of ownership has not decreased the amount of land in Illinois, where the Government was once sole proprietor.

Nor can the swindle be extenuated by specious suggestions that, in the absence of the railways, it cost the Government six times as much to transport freight, troops, and mails across the continent that it will cost by rail; and that this "saving" will alone amount in the course of time to the principal of all the bond subsidies voted to build the railways. That kind of sophistical logic has exhausted whatever respect it once had. Nothing of the sort can hide the nakedness of the proposed robbery,—that the Government shall substitute for the land-grant a direct grant of money, to be computed at the rate of $2.50 per acre, the money to be obtained by the sale of national bonds, and adding over three hundred millions of dollars to the principal of the public debt, and fifteen millions of dollars for annual interest. That is the whole scheme,—to get the United States to give these companies three hundred millions of dollars of Government bonds, and take back this land, which is not worth an average of 10 cents an acre.

THE TORNADO.

The details published in THE TRIBUNE this morning of the tornado that Saturday night swept over the city show that the storm extended from Eastern Kansas to Lake Michigan, where it expended its force in this vicinity, and that the storm-track at several points was between two and three hundred miles in width. At Leavenworth, massive brick buildings, one of them an extensive, factory weighted with machinery, were blown over like card houses; roofs were torn off houses; walls were crushed like egg-shells; and the iron roof of the Union Depot was ripped off. The path of the storm was directly through the heart of the city, and no less than thirty buildings were wholly or in part destroyed, while few escaped without more or less damage, the whole of which is roughly estimated at a quarter of a million. At Lawrence, a number of houses were blown down, and the torrent of rain, by which the tornado was accompanied, swept away railroad tracks, well-nigh cutting off railway communication. At St. Joseph, Kansas City, and other points on the Missouri River, the floods did great damage to the railroads, and at the former city railroad communication was wholly suspended. Advices from intermediate points are meagre, and perhaps will be delayed for a day or two longer, so that the damage done is mainly a matter of conjecture. In Illinois the storm extended as far south as Cairo, Carbondale, and Carlinville. In the latter vicinity a number of buildings were blown down, and on the Illinois Central Railroad, near Mattoon, a passenger train was lifted from the track and carried over the ditch, injuring a number of passengers. There are few details additional to what was published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday relative to the damage done in the city, which, it is estimated, is in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million, the particulars of which will be found in our city columns. Happily the storm appears to have been much less severe on the lake than ashore, and the losses, particulars of which will be found in another column, were far less than had been apprehended.

"THE DOUBTFUL VOTE."

Thoughtful Republican newspapers, like the New York *Times*, are beginning to make a formal recognition of the importance in the approaching Presidential election of the "doubtful" or "independent" vote, which THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has from the first given its proper significance. It is the balance of power that, in the absence of any influence not now discernible, will turn the scale, and in no States will it assert itself more than in New York and Ohio, which are now generally regarded as the principal battle-fields. There are several elements which enter into the final placement of the large doubtful vote throughout the country, the full extent of which is indicated by the revulsions on both sides, first in 1874 and then 1875. The currency question will cut some figure, though not so much as it would have done had the election occurred last year; and in this regard the Democratic party is in a more embarrassing position than the Republican party, because it is more seriously infected with the rag-baby folly. Of course, the Republican party will not, under any circumstances, adopt anything but an honest-money platform and nominate an honest-money candidate, no matter what the other side may do on the subject. The Democratic party is in an unfortunate situation in this regard. The nomination of an avowed sound-money man will alienate the large ragamuffin vote of the Democratic party in Indiana and Ohio, while an avowed inflationist will drive off the hard-money Democrats of New York and the East generally. But the "doubtful vote" to which the Republican party must defer, if it desire to make victory an assured fact, is that large class who have determined to cast their ballots where there is the best assurance of a disposition to put a stop to official thievery and reform the public service. This vote is made up largely of the Liberals who voted with the Democrats in 1874. These people have been heartily disgusted with the performances of the Democratic Congress, and are strongly predisposed to return to their first love. All that is necessary to secure their return is the nomination of a candidate whose very name will carry conviction of a determined effort to establish honesty in office and reform the public service, drive out the official scoundrels, and attract a new and better class of men to the Government offices. But this much is necessary. No empty and *pro forma* declaration of such an intention will suffice. Both platforms will contain such declarations, but they will be equally meaningless unless accompanied by the placement of a man at the head of the ticket whose characters and associations offer a guaranty of good faith. It is within the power of the Republican party *alone* to nominate such a candidate; and to do this is its first duty to itself and the country. In this way, and in this way only, can the "doubtful vote" be counted on to assure Republican victory.

THE GREAT AMERICAN LETTER-WRITER.

Mr. L. H. FITZHUGH, the Democratic Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, who recently turned up under numerous indictments for arson, stealing bed-quilts, perjury, assaults, and other offenses against the peace of the people, has now turned up as the great American letter-writer. Since Mr. FITZHUGH became Doorkeeper he has been anxious that his friends should behold him in all his greatness, and to one TEXAS friend he wrote a letter which has found its way into print. We cannot allow this remarkable document to pass unnoticed. The captious reader may find fault with its orthography, and take exceptions to its literary style; but, if any one is warranted in having a contempt for spelling and rounded periods, it is a Democratic Doorkeeper. We therefore make some extracts, which are worthy of preservation in amber. Mr. FITZHUGH writes:

> I have been trying ever since my election to write to you but have been besieged from 8 in the morning until 1 or 2 at night I had about one hundred & fifty appointments to make and have had I reckon without exaggeration 3,000 applications besides men women & children pulling & jurking me every time I would put my head out of the door of my office.

Leaving out of question the awful pressure to which poor FITZHUGH was subjected by this furious mob of Democratic men, women, and children, eager to act as reformers, and the improper and ungraceful manner in which he was "pulled and jurked" about, his jeremiad throws a flood of light upon the avidity of the Democratic patriots who for fifteen long years have been kept out of the spoils. If there were 3,000 of these patriots after FITZHUGH'S appointments, how many must there have been demanding the appointments of other House officers? The mob outside the House, however, was no more severe upon FITZHUGH than that inside. He says:

> I have more invitations to frolicks with the members and Senators than any man in Washington. I am a biger man now with the members than old GRANT. I cannot put my foot on the floor of the Hall but that they make a break for me & sometimes a dozen being at me at once for places for some friend I scarcely ever git out of the Office to go on the floor of the House.

Congressional frolics are not the only amusements of FITZHUGH. He is literally in clover up to his knees, for he writes, in another place:

> I wish you could be here with me do try & come on, the Govnt furnishes me with a fine turnout & spanking pair of Horses & before & after the house sessions & recess I have exclusive use of them, my coachman comes down every morning for me, that is FAT and myself and after driving around to my breakfast take me to my office, come on & I will give you a——a good time.

Who could resist such an invitation so enthusiastically expressed? Elegant as this is, FITZHUGH expects still more elegant things to come, for he writes:

> I have a dupt & assistant in each department and about a dozen book keepers besides my Office clerk, & we do things up in style, I have a boy to take my hat & coat or I cant turn around without some one at my back & call, & when I get all my new appointments broken in, I shall have a nice time.

FITZHUGH evidently has an embarrassment of good things,—in point of fact, almost too much for an average man in this vale of tears. A man who finds his meat all fat in this remarkable style, after being without a square meal for nearly a quarter of a century, ought to be on the lookout for some great calamity. Such colossal happiness, such stupendous agonies of ecstasy, such beds of roses, such ambrosial days and nights, such "frolicks" with "the members and Senators," not to speak of the "spanking Horses," and "the boy to take his hat and coat," must be the prelude of disaster, as CLEOPATRA'S sail up the Nile preceded the asp, and NERO'S ravishing fiddle only played an overture to Rome's fiery disaster. Perhaps Mr. FITZHUGH'S prophetic soul anticipates some such denouement to his merry carnival, for in another part of his screed he suddenly drops his exclamations of delight and lapses into the following mournful bit of plaintive philosophy:

> Then wags the world let a man be prosperous & every man is his friend.

Poor FITZHUGH! He evidently has a suspicion that there may yet be a thorn which shall prick his nose in this bouquet of sweets so persistently thrust into his countenance. Perhaps as he and FAT drive around in their turnout with "the spanking Horses"—no ordinary horses, for they always have a capital "H"—he may be disturbed with visions of a certain fatal landaulet that used to flourish about Washington, and that came to grief, although the horses had only a little "h." There is another indication of a coming storm in his notification to his friend in Texas that he may have to draw on him for $200, notwithstanding he is a "biger man than old GRANT," and at last is living "in stile."

We trust, however, that no such calamity will befall this Democratic reformer, and we trust that his indictments for stealing bed-quilts and other things will all be quashed. A patriot who has waited so long to reform the civil service, to restore the Constitution as it was, and to elevate the standard of national politics, ought to succeed. Lucky FITZHUGH and happy FAT, his son. "If a son shall ask bread of any of you that is a father, will he give him a stone?" Not much. See how a good man and a patriot provides for his own:

> FAT arrived on Saturday morning all safe. I set him to work on Monday at a $3,100 place, & he is the most delighted fellow you ever saw.

Happy pair! Long may this reformer wave and have "a glorious time," and be "biger than old GRANT," and have "frolicks with the members and Senators." And if so be that he is ever called to account for the purloined bed-quilts, may he have grace to bear it.

It is announced that the Treasury Department will begin to-morrow to pay out silver over the counter for checks drawn against it by the different Government departments, when the holders of the checks desire it. This will facilitate largely the effort to get silver into circulation, though it will be subject to the danger that, if any large amounts of silver be drawn, they will be held for speculative purposes, inasmuch as small change is already at a premium of from 3 to 5 cents, owing to its scarcity. The better plan is the authorization of the issue of the $10,000,000 of silver still in the Treasury in exchange for legal-tender notes, and, if this bill be reported to-day or to-morrow by the Ways and Means Committee, it is to be hoped that it will be passed promptly by both Houses. There is little doubt that, with such an authorization, the banks would generally send for the silver and issue it to their customers in exchange for fractionals. In this way alone can the exchange be effected as rapidly as is desired. It is probable that the estimated coinage of $2,000,000 a month can be distributed through the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries in exchange for fractional currency as rapidly as it shall be produced, if those agencies in the meantime shall be relieved of the burden of distributing the $10,000,000 now on hand.

Since it has been generally conceded that the decision of Judge CARTTER in releasing KILBOURN, the recusant witness, on *habeas corpus*, was strictly pursuant to the act of Congress relating to contempts, it has been discovered that the act in question was a blunder of the revisers of the United States statutes, and is only operative because of the wholesale re-enactment by Congress of the revision. The ground of Judge CARTTER'S decision, it will be remembered, was that the act provided for turning over to the Courts for trial witnesses who refused to answer questions put by a Congressional Committee, thus taking out of the hands of Congress their punishment. The original act, however, contained the proviso that, "in addition to present pains and penalties," witnesses refusing to answer should be subject to indictment, and, upon conviction, to imprisonment not longer than one year. In the revision, the phrase quoted was carelessly dropped. Had it been retained, it may be questioned whether it would have been constitutional, for the additional punishment would have been a second punishment for the same offense. The act was, however, passed in 1857, for the express purpose of providing for continuing the punishment of contumacious witnesses after the close of the session. The question that naturally will arise upon it in KILBOURN'S case will be whether, since he was in fact imprisoned by order of the House for contempt, he can now be tried upon the indictment for that same contempt for which he was punished by his imprisonment. And, unless the order of the House was wholly illegal, it is quite clear that he cannot be tried, for, if the punishment was legal, no additional and second punishment can be imposed.

Among recent deaths announced by the current English papers are those of M. GRASS, an Alsatian sculptor whose busts were very successful; of M. A. TISSIER, a painter, who acquired great reputation by his two pictures of "The Emperor giving ABD-EL-KADER his liberty at the Chateau d'Amboise," and "NAPOLEON III. approving of the plans for the LOUVRE"; of M. XAVIER EYMA, a fertile French author of novels chiefly dealing with the manners of Americans, and especially with the Indians; and of RICHARD SIMPSON, one of the most distinguished of the early Tractarian converts, who followed Dr. NEWMAN into the Catholic Church thirty years ago. The London *Athenæum* says of him: "His literary powers were very considerable. For several years he was editor of the *Rambler*, and when that periodical was merged in the *Home and Foreign Review* he became a regular contributor to its pages, and afterwards to the *North British*. His 'Life of Campion' was published in 1863."

Considering that this is Centennial year, the storm of Saturday made frightful work with the eagles. Mr. MCVICKER'S bird of freedom is keeled over to one side so that he cannot get his eye on the sun any more. Another one was brought down on Lake street, and yesterday was sprawling in the gutter. Another on Wabash avenue lies on his back, with his claws in the air and his toes turned up. No news has yet come from CARTER HARRISON'S eagle, but fears are entertained that he may have been dashed to earth somewhere between here and the sprays of the Pacific, in which he was proposing to bathe.

A Philadelphia genius has proposed a novel plan for Centennial ornamentation. He wants all the telegraphic companies to paint their poles of a lively color and to put a small pole on the top of the larger ones with a 4-feet flag. It is a little remarkable that the Philadelphia patriot did not complete his Centennial gush by suggesting that the telegraphic employes be clad in a complete suit of red, white, and blue.

The unpleasantness between the ragamuffin Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the hard-shell Louisville *Courier-Journal* has reached that point of desperation where the former calls the latter "a Hypothecated Hyphen." We submit that it is high time the mutual friends should step in between them and stop it.

COLVIN has served a term as Mayor to which he was elected. After his term expired he became a holder-on; he is now in a quandary, but when the new Council declares who is Mayor he will be a quandom.

PERSONAL.

Barney Williams left $70,000 to his mother and sisters.

"The Centennial Behemoth" is what Barnum calls his hippodrome this year.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and daughter accompany Mr. Davis on his European tour.

Olive Logan says Nasby's play "Inflation" made her very sick with its catch-word "the era of prosperity has set in."

A cynical writer on the Brooklyn *Argus* suggests to Mr. James Parton that he may get even with Gov. RICE for his veto of the marriage-bill by writing his life.

The ceremony of the crowning of the statue of the Virgin at Lourdes is fixed for the 3d of July, and all the French prelates are to be invited. A Papal brief authorizes the act.

The Maharajah of Puttilala, whose splendid jewels attracted such attention during the Prince of Wales' visit to India, died recently in an epileptic fit. His eldest son, aged 5, succeeds him.

Prof. Henry A. Beers, of Yale College, has adopted the plan of making attendance on his lectures voluntary. The same plan was tried by three Professors last year, and it is said to have worked admirably.

The Pope has created Monsignor Fontenaui, Bishop of Agen, a Count of the Roman Empire. The *Ultramontane Union* says this is a rare distinction, and confers infinite honor upon the prelate who is its object.

Mr. Oliver Hoyt, of Stamford, Conn., has given $20,000 toward the Centennial endowement fund of $500,000 for the Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn., in addition to $25,000 given some years ago to the same institution.

According to the modern *Domesday-Book*, recently published, it appears that the Duke of Norfolk has the largest rental in England, owning as he does land in the West Riding of Yorkshire which brings him $1,-156,770 per annum. What does he do with all the money?

Miss Elizabeth Thompson, who painted "Roll-Call" and "Quatre Bras," has completed her "Balaklava," representing the return of the survivors of the gallant Six Hundred. The picture, having been too late for the Royal Academy, is exhibited at the rooms of the Fine Art Society in London.

Henry A. Solomon, who formerly held the position of receiving clerk in the office of Register of Arrears, Brooklyn, is now under arrest on a charge of embezzlement. He is very respectably connected, and was one of the most prominent ushers at the Brooklyn Rink during the Moody and Sankey revival.

Miss Mary Walls, of St. Joseph, Mo., a highly respectable and worthy young lady, was arrested in Laramie, W. T., a few days ago, on suspicion of being the notorious Kate Bender. She was held in custody several days, until papers establishing her identity could be procured from her home.

A Springfield (Mass.) dispatch says that the failure of Harvey, Arnold & Co., of the North Adams print works, is even more disastrous than at first appeared. The liabilities, it is thought, will rise over rather than fall below $1,350,000, and not less than 13,000 men, women, and children, in the six mills, are thrown out of work.

Henry Ward Beecher's lecture in the Brooklyn Academy of Music May 4 was largely attended. Among the prominent citizens on the platform were Judge Nelson, B. F. Tracy, T. G. Shearman, and Dr. Edward Eggleston. The subject of the lecture was "The Lone and the Gain," the allusion being to the late American War. The proceeds were devoted to the proposed Soldiers' Home of New York State.

Mr. Edmond Scherer, a French writer, gives the following unique criticism of Milton's "Paradise Lost" in a recent work: "Paradise Lost is a false, grotesque, tiresome poem; not one reader in a hundred can go with out smiling through the ninth and tenth books, or without yawning through the eleventh and twelfth. It does not hold together; it is a pyramid balancing on its point—the most frightful of problems resolved by the most puerile of means. And yet, nevertheless, 'Paradise Lost' is immortal. It lives in virtue of some episodes which will remain forever famous. In opposition to DANTE, whom we must read altogether if we wish really to possess his beauties, we must read MILTON only in fragments. But these fragments are part of the poetic patrimony of the human race."

The Keely motor has been heard from again. One of its enthusiastic projectors declares that its success is at last assured, and that a public exhibition of its powers will be made about the time of the opening of the Centennial. According to this confident personage, "the hour is fast approaching when the name of Keely will be sounded in trumpet tones throughout the civilized world." The difficulty hitherto has been to find material of sufficient strength to hold the power created by the invention. The pressure of enthusiasm to the square inch is very heavy.

The visit of the Emperor of Brazil to hear Moody and Sankey at the Hippodrome, and the remark of the latter that not even an Emperor can save his soul without submitting to Christ, recall an anecdote of Peter Cartwright, so famous in his day as a Methodist minister. He was preaching on one occasion, when Gen. Jackson entered the church, and attracted, as Mr. Cartwright thought, more attention than he was entitled to, whereupon the preacher lustily sang out, "Who cares for Gen. Jackson? He'll go to hell as quick as anybody if he does not repent!"

Mr. Thomas Carlyle is now 81 years of age, and has been using his pen publicly since he began to write for the *Edinburg Review*, in 1825. He does not love America. Indeed, his antipathy to our beautiful country seems to increase as he grows old. Recently he is said to have remarked, within the hearing of Mr. Conway, "America is a great country, but no system can last which would give Jesus and Judas precisely the same vote on public affairs." Who does he mean to represent by these personages? Does he mean the Jews by Judas, and the Christians by Jesus? If so, he would disfranchise the Jews; but Jews vote in England and hold office there as well as here. The Prime Minister is a Jew.

Miss Elsie Hollenbeck, of Catskill, has shown more ingenuity in torturing a rival than the faithful chronicler of events often has occasion to record. She was the mistress of a Dr. Watmore. For the purpose of forcing a separation between him and his wife, she wrote regularly to the latter, informing her of the successes of the unholy alliance. The mistress wrote to the wife: "Cal [the husband] gave me material for a new bonnet to-day. I see you wear your old one yet." Again: "Cal sent me down a nice little watch Christmas, and to-day I had a beautiful neck-handkerchief with a lavender border. All I ever heard he gave you was your teeth." It is a comfort to know that this woman and her paramour have been brought to book by friends of the injured woman, and there will be some law on the subject that may not provide for past wrongs, but will at least secure the wife in her rights for the future.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—J. W. Cox, Cincinnati; J. Marshall and W. T. Marshall, Leeds, Eng.; J. H. Shaffer, Kankakee; T. W. McNeeley, Pittsburg; J. Lawler, Prairie du Chien; George Gray, England; J. Burt, London; R. W. Clark, Portland; Mrs. Sanford, San Francisco.....*Grand Pacific*—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend; H. T. Paddock and wife (Maggie Mitchell), and the Misses Mitchell, New York; H. M. Marmaduke, Missouri; Anwortby and J. M. Beardsley, Rock Island; E. N. Sanders, St. Paul; D. L. Manson, New York; J. J. Hill, St. Paul; Madame and Miss De Le Vert, Mobile, Ala.; the Count de Sternberg, Kosktuk; the Hon. T. C. Powers, Wisconsin.....*Tremont House*—J. C. Duff, Manager Daly's Fifth Avenue Company; Col. E. Bradley, Montreal; Miss Cleveland, various parts; Hon. F. Cooke, New York; the Hon. J. Condett Smith, New York; William McKinley and wife, Occidental Hotel, San Francisco; the Hon. T. S. Sprague, Detroit; the Hon. J. Cavanaugh, Grand Forks, D. T.; A. Avery, Jr., Rockford.....*Sherman House*—H. L. Adams, Brockton, Mass.; H. Danforth, Quincy; Col. A. M. McDougall, U. S. A.; A. Pierce, New York; Joseph A. Dane, Boston; J. M. Wright, New York; N. T. Fuller, Easton, Pa.; C. Roberts, Boston; G. W. Skinner, Milwaukee; H. M. Angier, A. W. Chandler, and M. Gould, Omaha; E. L. Lindsly, New York.....*Gardner House*—Mrs. Charles Harris, Miss Harris, and Mrs. E. W. Turner, St. Thomas; Mrs. J. S. Allen, Kalamazoo; M. W. Dewey, New York; W. L. Stearns, Michigan; S. S. Bennett, Cincinnati.

CROPS.

KANE COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLACKBERRY STATION, Ill., May 6.—Vegetation for the last two weeks has been nearly at a standstill. Fruit-trees are leaving out. Early-sowed oats are up. The average of oats and corn will exceed that in any former year. Very little corn has been planted. The ground is too cold. Better wait till June than to plant corn when the ground is as cold as it is now, with the thermometer ranging from 36 to 50 degrees. The prevailing winds are northwest, north-northeast; and such will probably be the case for several months to come.

The mean temperature of April, 1876, at 6 a. m., was 37 degrees; corresponding period in 1875, 32 degrees. This month, up to the 6th inclusive, 36 degrees; the first six days in May, 1875, 39 degrees.

There is not grass sufficient to support cattle yet. Hay is plenty and cheap.

There never was so little wheat and barley sown in this (Kane) County at this time. Farmers are devoting their attention more to dairying than to grain-raising.

J. F. B.

THE MICHIGAN FRUIT-REGION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 6.—The fruit here has not been at all injured by frost, and precautions are being taken to prevent the buds from destruction by cut-worms. Instead of about 25,000 peach-trees to be planted in this vicinity this year, the amount will probably reach 35,000, besides a large amount of apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees, with a greatly-increased acreage of small fruits. More trees and vines will be planted this spring than in any previous year.

LANSING, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 6.—There is a demand that just now for Michigan flour, which has stimulated the market at this point, as there is, among the farmers here, considerable of last year's crop; and, notwithstanding they are now busy with their spring work, they manage to ship in a few loads of wheat. One farmer, at North Lansing, was paid $1,900 for his grain yesterday. The cold, wet, backward spring has delayed the planting of spring crops, but grass and wheat are growing nicely, and an abundant crop is anticipated.

"CROP-PROSPECTS."

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MORRISON, Ill., May 5.—I notice considerable of late in the papers in regard to crop-prospects. Now, it seems to me altogether premature and a waste of words for any one to venture an opinion even, much less a prediction, upon a question the result of which depends upon so many contingencies as does that of the future crop. In the commercial column of your to-day's issue you say: "There is promise of a liberal yield this year in the leading cereals"; and I have just received a letter from a prominent grain-house in Washington asking the question, "What are the prospects of the growing crop in your locality?" To us, in this section, where farmers are just sowing small grain and plowing corn-ground, these ideas seem somewhat ludicrous, and savor of a lack of information in regard to the progress of farm-work. With all due respect for those who venture the assertion) there is not an acre of corn up in the States of Illinois and Iowa, and not one-tenth part yet planted. You might as well have talked of "crop prospects" last December as now, so far as venturing a prophecy is concerned. There are so many "slips betwixt the cup and the lip" that I look upon it as all folly to make a prediction as to the future crop before July or August. A case in point: Last fall, according to crop-reports, or rather prognostications, the corn crop was said to be "simply immense" but the early frost, and now, in this vicinity two farmers have it to buy where one has it to sell, and the surplus to send to your market will be less than ever before since the railroad passed through here. Indeed, if there are twenty carloads of surplus corn from the whole of Whiteside County, it will be doing well under the circumstances. And I am informed that the same is the case in all the northern part of this State and Iowa. I believe the outlook is for higher prices for corn later on, and would advise all farmers who have good corn to "hang on" for better prices. Respectfully yours,

GRAIN-DEALER.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8—1 a. m.—For the Tennessee, Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Upper Lake region, rising barometer, fresh and brisk western to north winds, slightly warmer, clear or clearing weather, except lower temperature in the Red district, and followed in the Missouri Valley by falling barometer and south-easterly winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 7.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.85	50	70	S. E., light	.....	Cloudy.
11:19 a. m.	29.69	62	54	S. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.58	66	44	S. W., brisk	.....	Fair.
5:35 p. m.	29.55	64	53	S. W., brisk	.....	Fair.
9:35 p. m.	29.72	54	63	S. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.79	50	64

SATURDAY'S STORM.

Additional Details of the Devastation Produced by Our Kansas Visitor.

How the Cyclone Appeared as It Bounded Over the Lake Near the City.

A Passenger Train Hurled from the Illinois Central Track Near Neoga.

Fifteen Persons More or Less Injured---Some Quite Severely.

The Cook County Hospital to Be Repaired at Once.

SATURDAY'S TORNADO.
WHERE IT CAME FROM, HOW IT LOOKED, AND WHAT IT DID.

The tornado of Saturday came in from the southwest, and laid its course almost northeast. Occasionally it swerved, but its path was almost direct. As it came across the prairie, it presented the aspect of a tall column having a swift rotary motion from right to left. The clouds above it hung lower than those around, drawn down by vacuum in the centre. Its color was smoky, and it was composed of sticks, stones, and masses of dirt. As it thundered along, it did not seem to lie very low on the ground, but bounded from point to point, like a ball. Wherever it struck it tore the earth and drove parts of the debris of which it was composed into the ground. Its velocity prevented a good view of it, and it dashed by and was gone in a second. In the city it apparently took an upward shoot, till it hung above the roofs of the houses. Had it dropped and run continuously on the surface, the absence of everything that stood in its track would have marked its path. As near as it can be ascertained it fell from its height but two or three times, and then ascended again. Where it dropped is marked by the ruins of houses and uprooted trees.

As it passed the boundary of the city and out upon the lake, a better view of it could be had. Striking the water about a mile from the shore, it staggered for a moment and shook itself. It was then composed of eight or ten columns grouped loosely all whirling around a central point. The columns, or spirals, twisted and writhed like snakes. The group was about 500 feet in diameter, the various parts leaning at the top towards the centre, and bulging slightly at the middle. Now and then a column would draw away from its fellow and then sweep back, as it struck driving one from the other at first a short distance from the path. As it recovered from the attack upon the water and gathered for a fresh sweep, the spirals twisted themselves around each other, and seemed as if fighting. The cloud above was black as ink, and just over the centre of the pillar it bellied down until the top of the one and lower surface of the other touched.

THE DOWN-RUSHING AIR

in the vacuum drove the cloud down and absorbed it. Directly under the mass the lake was flat and still. Around it the waters were lashed and torn. The waves dashed upon the spirals as if driven to madness by the attack. Now and then the top of one of the twisting pillars would separate from the other, and, bending down, would wave and struggle above the waters. Then it would slowly rising, resume its position. Sometimes the great aggregation of snakes,—for they looked like snakes,—would shrink down, drawing the black cloud with it. Then it would strike out again, driving the cloud back again. Around it the rain fell in torrents, but instead of beating down the waves, they seemed to grow more and more enraged. All around the suffering cloud, the others hung in a dull, pulpy gray, as though they were frightened by the awful battle in their midst.

The tornado was a deep dun color. Between the constituent columns the gray could be seen beyond. As the mass arose from the lake, to continue its course, it flattened from the top. The heads of the spirals fell outwards, and, dropping down, twisted around the centre and drew the whole together like a sheaf. The attendant cloud followed downwards, and lay like a huge cap on the top. As the pillars curled around, binding themselves together, the cloud vomited lightning, as though sick of the performance. Rising from the lake, boiling and belching fire, the centre throwing out huge volumes of smoke to the circumference, the lower part shrunk upwards, until the whole formed a ball of wreathing, curling, rolling, colored smoke, and then dropping for an instant to the surface of the water, it was lost. When the cloud arose again, the ball was gone and the white waves were left victorious on the field. The fight occurred about a mile southwest of the crib, and lasted in time about a minute and a half. Such another scene may never come in this generation, and it is to be regretted that the eyewitness could not have been caught and pickled for scientific investigation.

THE DAMAGE TO THE CITY

is about a quarter of a million dollars. Houses were uncroofed, and chimneys perished everlastingly. The Cook County Hospital presents a dismantled appearance. Along Wabash avenue are assorted scuttles and rolls of tin from roofing, blown from houses on all sides. Here and there a tree is turned over, or snapped in the air. Huge pieces of plate glass abound, and the ornamental adornments of chimneys are scattered far and wide. One chimney on St. Luke's Church toppled over upon the roof of Dr. Eldridge's house, Eldridge court, and, plunging through, secured safety without any other damage.

Two of the pinnacles of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church were lifted and dropped. One fell to the north, and landed in the street. The other went southeast, and landed in the yard of Parsons' drug store, smashing a hole. An immense amount of valuable evidence of dry-rot rattled down on the veranda back of the store, smashing the rail and loosening things generally.

Surmounting the tower on the southeast corner of Grace Episcopal Church was a tall steeple. The tornado fell on it, and the steeple tumbled over into the street, carrying the wall between the church property and the garden of H. H. Snell, at No. 714 Wabash avenue. The garden was filled with débris, and sounding and stones. The roof of a southern side of the church was torn away for 40 feet, and the rubbish, falling through, smashed in the floor, and landed in the basement. A centre beam had one of its ends through the eastern stained window, close up to the ceiling. Above it a hole was filled to the window for luck. The stone-work on the tower was torn, and a huge block, weighing two or three tons, was moved a foot from its place, and hung over the roof, just balancing. Nearly all the stained windows on the southern side are more or less broken. The inner walls are cracked, and stained with water, as if from rain. Several of the Rev. Dr. Bartlett Buell were in their houses at the time. Hearing a crash, they went to the windows, but the air was so thick and heavy with smoke and dust. Nothing could be heard but the roar of the storm and the grinding timbers. The house trembled and shook. Fearful, what they never knew, the ladies rushed from the room, and never learned of their narrow escape from a falling steeple until their arrival at the house of a friend. Mr. Buell's house was only slightly injured. The damage to the church is estimated at $10,000.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.
APPEARANCE OF THE WRECK YESTERDAY.

The County Hospital, located at the corner of Eighteenth and Arnold streets, the scene Saturday morning was one of general desolation. The roof of the building was found scattered promiscuously about the premises, and the interior of the building showed unmistakable evidences of the havoc of the rain and wind the evening previous. The patients had been crowded together in the wards which had escaped, and were doing remarkably well, every precaution having been taken by the Warden to add in extra attendance what could not be provided otherwise. No one appeared to be suffering any inconvenience, other than was necessarily incident to crowding persons into a space where there had heretofore been room for less than one-third of that number.

About 10 o'clock the guardians of the county, the County Commissioners, began to put in an appearance, with a view to remedying a condition of affairs which they had been led to believe was far more serious than it proved. They were closely followed by a small army of contractors,

ANXIOUS FOR A JOB,

of whom were Dennis Curran, of Grand Jury fame; F. J. Scott, Mailtag, and others who infest the City Building. The latter class of men were the only ones who found painting contractors, but their absence was atoned for by the presence of the legal adviser of the Board and Mr. Colvin, Inspector of Buildings. The Commissioners had come together for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to afford patients a degree of comfort, and the contractors had an eye to the same end. It was the first time that an occasion had arisen. The afternoon previous had developed anything in the memory of the Board, and, as time had exceeded itself, the more fallible officials

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Business of Last Week Only Moderately Active.

The Deposits Mounting Up---City Paper Promptly Paid.

The Produce Markets Quiet and Irregular---Live Stock Firmer.

FINANCIAL.

The business of the banks last week was only moderately active. The settlements of the first of the month on the Board of Trade added considerably to the work of the banks, and shifted a large amount of indebtedness from some institutions to others, while it did not increase to any material extent the total of their loans and discounts. The mercantile business of the city was confined to moderate limits, and the amount of commercial paper accruing and paid exceeded the applications from that source for new loans. Country produce and cattle are still held back from market, and the results are seen in the slight movement of currency, the slowness of country collections, and the comparatively large number of applications for the renewal of country paper rediscounted here. Discount lines have been reduced somewhat by the prompt payment of accruing paper, but are still fairly high, as there is no anxiety on the part of the banks to increase their lines. Deposits are higher, and there is an evident prospect of an easy loan market.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent to the regular customers of the banks. Outside, first-class borrowers are accommodated at favorable rates.

On the street, operations are restricted. There is an active demand for good paper. Rates are 9@18 per cent.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50@75 cents premium per $1,000.

The currency movement was light.

The clearings of the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 6,534,810.15	$ 992,616.79
Tuesday	8,949,266.10	458,570.76
Wednesday	4,564,273.10	289,268.57
Thursday	4,510,261.64	419,423.73
Friday	4,066,734.15	319,617.48
Saturday	3,536,361.74	360,854.93
Total	$31,963,506.88	$2,142,510.31
Corresponding week last year	34,719,892.27	3,426,472.62

These figures tell the same story of decreased business and shrinking prices that is unfolded by the clearings of other cities, and the decline of all stocks—mining, railroad, and manufacturing.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	112½	112¾
United States 5-20s of '65	114½	114¾
5-20s of '65—January and July	118¾	118¾
5-20s of '67—January and July	120¾	121
5-20s of '68—January and July	122¾	123¼
10-40s	118¼	118½
Funded States new 5s of '81	117½	117¾
United States currency 6s	126	.....

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 112¾@112¾.

Greenbacks were 89¼@89¾ on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Paris—francs	5.10¾	5.12½
Germany	95¼	96¼
Belgium	5.18¾	5.12½
Holland	40¼	41
Switzerland	5.16¾	5.12½
Sweden, etc.	.....	27
Austria	.....	43¼

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. bonds	105	& int.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. sewerage	106	& int.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. water loan	105	& int.
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds (short)	104	& int. 105 & int.
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds (long)	105	& int. 106 & int.
West Park 7 ₩ ct. bonds	.....	97 & int.
North Chicago 7 ₩ ct. bonds	.....	95 & int.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	141	.....
City Railway, West Side, 8 ₩ cent certificates	103¾ & int.	105 & int.
City Railway, North Side	120	123
Traders' Insurance Co	127	130
Chamber of Commerce	78	79
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co	.....	120
Exposition stock	.....	40

NEW YORK MONEY, STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Gold declined from 112¾@112¾, and closed at 112¾. Carrying rates 1, 1¼, and 2 per cent. Loans were also made flat. Engagements aggregated to $3,225,000.

The Treasury order to pay out silver on currency drafts includes clearing-house certificates which range from $5,000 and upwards. Some of these have already been presented.

Governments closed quiet.

Railroad bonds quiet and firm.

State bonds quiet and prices nominal.

The stock market opened firmer, with an advance in prices ranging from ¼ to 2 per cent. Later there was a decline from the highest points, when again the market became steady, and closed active, strong, and higher. Lake Shore rose to 83¾, St. Paul preferred to 63, Western Union to 68¼, Michigan Central to 107¾, North-western preferred to 87¾, Ohio to 17, and Union Pacific to 64¼. Pacific Mail fell off to 19¾, and rallied to 19¾, and Northwestern common fell from 40¼ to 39¾.

The sales to-day aggregated 156,000 shares, of which 8,500 were Pacific Mail, 45,000 Western Union, 4,000 Northwestern, 25,000 St. Paul, 1,000 Erie, 5,600 Lake Shore, and 1,700 Michigan Central.

Money market easy at 2 per cent on call. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6.

Clearings reported, $24,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $630,000. Clearings, $19,000,000.

Sterling, 8@8½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117¾	New 5s	117¾
Coupons, '65	114¾	10-40s, reg	114¾
New	118¼	10-40s, coupons	118¾
Coupons, '67	120¾	Currency 6s	126¼
Coupons, '68	122¾		

STOCKS.

Western Union	66¾	N. J. Central	96¾
Quicksilver	15¾	N. York Island	104¾
Quicksilver pfd	20	St. Paul	37
Pacific Mail	19¾	St. Paul pfd	62¾
Mariposa	7	Wabash	3¾
Mariposa pfd	7¾	Wabash pfd	6¾
Adams Express	109	Fort Wayne	102¼
Wells-Fargo	86¾	Terre Haute	3¾
American Express	69	Terre Haute pfd	13
U. S. Express	70¾	Chicago & Alton	96¾
New York Central	110	Chicago & Alton pfd	104
Erie	14¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie pfd	31¾	Delaware, & L. & W.	107¾
Harlem	136¾	A. & P. Tel	17¾
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	13
Michigan Central	46¾	Atlantic & Pacific	2¾
Panama	99	Indiana Central	8¾
Union Pacific stock	64	Chicago, R. & Q	118
Lake Shore	83¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	14¾
Illinois Central	96¾	Central Pac. bonds	108¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	94¾	Union Pacific bonds	108¾
Northwestern	39¾	U. Pacific land-grant	100¾
Northwestern pfd	84¾	U. P. sinking fund bonds	91¾
D., C., O. & I	6¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	43	Virginia 6s, new	32
Tennessee 6s, new	38½	Missouri 6s	103¾
Virginia 6s, old	31		

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The following are the latest quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Consolidated Virginia	72¼	Hale & Norcross	85
California	77¾	Crown Point	15¾
Segregated Belcher	82	Yellow Jacket	26¾
Ophir	48¾	Alpha	48¾
Chollar	92¾	Belcher	20
Savage	16¾	Confidence	17
Kentuck	2¾	Sierra Nevada	16¾
Imperial	4¾	Exchequer	18¾
Gould & Curry	17¾	Overman	61¾
Best & Belcher	56¾	Justice	22¾

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	9,869	10,121	9,933	6,893
Wheat, bu	37,080	91,750	111,553	18,236
Corn, bu	172,979	91,294	177,676	66,017
Oats, bu	49,910	24,070	73,344	8,195
Rye, bu	920	1,105	372	.....
Barley, bu	4,180	4,200	950	1,200
Grass seed, lbs	132,700	133,170	65,000	79,041
Flax seed, lbs	37,292	35,000	70,200	.....
Broom corn, lbs	.....	.....	25,540	.....
Cured meats, lbs	182,100	31,700	1,976,107	1,448,808
Beef, bbls	.....	.....	130	.....
Beef, brls	.....	.....	.....	5
Pork, brls	200	176	1,809	157
Lard, lbs	198,300	.....	1,017,276	20,010
Tallow, lbs	14,191	10,350	16,047	20,000
Butter, lbs	32,980	13,807	38,315	7,940
Dressed hogs	20	.....	.....	.....
Live hogs, No	8,245	8,672	5,633	3,196
Cattle, No	4,474	3,084	4,944	3,941
Sheep, No	131	156	163	430
Hides, lbs	95,367	123,923	94,286	182,000
Highwines, brls	236	218	190	637
Wool, lbs	198,240	24,912	77,840	3,301
Potatoes, bu	1,171	1,344	.....	1,217
Coal, tons	213	.....	213	.....
Hay, tons	140	.....	20	.....
Lumber, No. ft	2,488,000	2,344,000	2,098,779	1,411,979
Shingles, No	2,625,000	1,710,000	945,000	836,000
Salt, brls	10,683	25	1,705	661
Poultry, lbs	25,280	15,427	.....	930
Poultry, coops	9	100	.....	.....
Game, pkgs	4	30	.....	.....
Eggs, pkgs	1,744	3,814	360	383
Cheese, lbs	790	989	996	606
Oil cake, lbs	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Oil, apples, brls	227	.....	.....	.....
Oil, linseed, brls	1	.....	1	.....
Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 443 bu wheat, 796 bu corn, 1,762 bu oats, 1,468 bu barley.				

The following grain was inspected into store on Saturday morning: 1 car No. 1 Northwestern wheat, 23 cars No. 2 Northwestern do, 29 cars No. 2 spring, 11 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do (70 wheat); 27 cars high mixed corn, 103 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 do, 5 cars new mixed do, 25 cars rejected do (162 corn); 18 cars white oats, 13 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected do (36 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 2 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do. Total (378 cars), 118,000 bu. Inspected out: 156,962 bu wheat, 106,986 bu corn, 57,482 bu oats, 4,193 bu rye, and 3,381 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

Receipts—	May 6, 1876.	April 29, 1876.	May 8, 1875.
Flour, brls	68,561	63,548	63,843
Wheat, bu	248,990	197,842	496,740
Corn, bu	804,405	891,980	728,900
Oats, bu	348,840	329,812	197,670
Rye, bu	20,407	19,840	2,607
Barley, bu	20,345	21,580	24,285
Live hogs, No	56,668	53,711	63,370
Cattle, No	23,504	22,300	16,943
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	64,891	66,245	59,570
Wheat, bu	791,455	673,774	424,040
Corn, bu	1,018,001	836,467	890,383
Oats, bu	267,546	364,870	66,941
Rye, bu	44,165	35,056	1,922
Barley, bu	40,877	35,965	21,044
Live hogs, No	30,172	24,253	37,291
Cattle, No	20,952	22,488	18,507

The following were the exports from New York for the weeks ending as dated:

	May 6, 1876.	April 29, 1876.	May 8, 1875.
Flour, brls	9,400	9,450	8,100
Wheat, bu	780,136	502,480	96,550
Corn, bu	118,270	91,995	408,609

Freights were tame. Lake rates were unchanged, at 3½@3¾c for wheat and 3¼c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Rail freights were quoted at 20c per 100 lbs to New York and Baltimore, 22½c to Philadelphia, and 25c to Boston. Lake and rail rates on wheat were 13c per bu to New York, and 15c to Boston.

The leading produce markets were quiet Saturday, and rather irregular in tone, the early tendency being upward, and the later course downward. The weather was wet; it rained all the morning, and the United States signal map indicated that it was raining over a large area of the country behind us. That was the chief cause of the early strength, and the fact that advices from Eastern points did not encourage holders of breadstuffs induced the subsequent weakness. The outward movement was fair, and the receipts continue small for the season.

Dry-goods continue in fair demand and steady. The country orders are often small, but in the aggregate a good business is being done, and at present there are no indications of important changes in prices. Groceries were in continued fair demand and steady, except sugars, which were a shade easier. Dried fruits were in good request and generally firm. Fish were rather quiet and lake were unchanged, owing to the presence of new fish, but the offerings are not yet large enough to effect prices. Cheese was quoted slow, the demand being only for small lots to meet current wants, and the receipts continue small and deficient in fine grades. Butter was quiet and unchanged. The receipts continue moderate, but sufficient to supply the demand. The coal and wood markets were dull, and bagging, leather, tobacco, and oils were unchanged.

At the lumber-yards there was no change of importance. Trade was moderate, though some dealers report a fair country demand for common stuff, an inability to fill all orders for green with the customary promptness, owing to the small supply on hand; but liberal requests are expected this present week. The cargo market was quiet. Several cargoes arrived at the close of last week, and early the demand promised to be active, but the rain soon drove everybody away. The hardware markets were steady under a fair inquiry from country and city. Iron was firm, and nails steady. The wool market continues dull and weak. Hides, broom-corn, and hay were unchanged. Seeds were quiet, but strong with one or two exceptions. Potatoes were unchanged. Poultry and eggs were in fair request and firm.

WHEAT.

The following table shows the receipts of wheat in this city and the average price per bu of No. 2 spring for the first week in May for two years, and the averages of corresponding time in former years:

	Receipts, bu.	Price.
First week in May, 1876	228,300	$ .97
First week in May, 1875	496,740	1.06
Average for 5 years	311,000	1.21
Average for 7 years	371,000	1.17
Average for 10 years	226,568	1.41

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

Received at Chicago, May 6, 1876: George S. Haskell & Co., 20 bags peas; D. W. Irwin & Co., 3,000 bu barley. Duties collected, $3,837.56.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MOVEMENT.

The *Journal of Commerce* has the following as the receipts of certain articles of domestic produce at the port of New York for four months from January 1:

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	1,369,214	1,056,909	1,359,305
Cornmeal, brls	37,992	50,319	39,911
Wheat, bu	9,466,987	2,964,723	4,813,226
Rye, bu	220,000	111,100	91,666
Oats, bu	2,689,564	2,056,707	3,622,338
Barley and barley malt, bu	478,986	214,789	1,311,786
Peas, bu	305,829	180,830	634,380
Corn, bu	6,451,038	6,558,025	4,909,318
Cotton, bales	428,912	287,914	353,425
Pork, pkgs	70,681	97,384	54,355
Beef, pkgs	12,617	14,963	11,013
Cutmeats, pkgs	198,983	159,423	197,534
Butter, pkgs	948,167	296,441	338,990
Cheese, pkgs	134,470	117,659	226,046
Lard, tcs and brls	150,377	158,552	140,219
Lard, kegs	15,991	4,671	6,606
Whisky, brls	84,334	72,038	48,594
Wool, bales	11,306	16,283	21,107

The following were the corresponding shipments:

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Wheat flour, brls	232,298	283,345	283,345
Rye flour, brls	2,738	3,091	1,650
Corn-meal, brls	59,150	49,899	53,643
Wheat, bu	9,309,705	5,537,469	6,760,042
Rye, bu	355,774	91,432	162,004
Oats, bu	45,113	38,122	73,960
Barley, bu	165	.....	.....
Peas, bu	158,947	175,663	917,491
Corn, bu	5,215,571	4,175,179	3,944,698
Cotton, bales	126,043	124,188	148,080
Petroleum, galls	31,220,073	33,765,672	22,187,193
Pork, brls	87,861	74,120	61,987
Beef, brls	1,719	1,529	13,254
Beef, tcs	19,656	24,505	34,974
Cut meats, lbs	122,816,708	93,437,227	94,981,866
Butter, lbs	1,104,168	1,104,168	1,104,168
Cheese, lbs	10,401,347	12,966,374	17,562,775
Lard, lbs	69,018,977	63,667,936	45,154,402
Tallow, lbs	22,208,177	14,412,855	16,119,996

GENERAL MARKETS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in granaries at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, on the New York canals and the lakes, April 29, 1876:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York	2,106,589	191,721	825,527	48,732	16,305
Albany	200	10,000	16,500	21,500	3,000
Buffalo	472,929	14,407	.....	19,725	7,202
Chicago	8,477,809	1,437,371	649,918	157,656	65,726
Milwaukee	2,261,000	34,000	181,000	109,000	6,000
Toledo	536,497	374,446	259,000	800	34,000
Detroit	180,658	28,963	91,729	14,000	200
Oswego	2,000	61,000	1,000	50,000	15,000
St. Louis	273,800	496,942	190,153	46,877	10,979
Boston	1,000	36,000	2,000	2,000	64,000
Toronto	715,437	5,000	5,479	67,755	1,383
Montreal	1,000,000	30,000	10,000	5,000	.....
Philadelphia	220,000	200,000	115,000	8,000	1,265
Baltimore	22,000	300,000	12,000	.....	1,250
Lake and rail, this week	547,407	556,006	229,128	.....	.....
On New York canals	400,000	100,000	120,000	.....	.....
Tot. Apr. 29, '76	21,444,714	3,429,973	2,900,123	567,494	367,744
Wk Apr. 22, '76	22,004,304	3,644,631	2,717,171	566,975	369,063
Wk Apr. 15, '76	21,717,474	3,643,974	2,747,886	560,521	31,971
Wk Apr. 8, '76	21,705,177	3,635,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Apr. 1, '76	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Mch. 25, '76	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Mch. 18, '76	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Mch. 11, '76	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Mch. 4, '76	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Feb. 26, '76	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Feb. 19, '76	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Feb. 12, '76	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Feb. 5, '76	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Jan. 29, '76	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Jan. 22, '76	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Jan. 15, '76	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Jan. 8, '76	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Jan. 1, '76	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Dec. 25, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Dec. 18, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Dec. 11, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Dec. 4, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Nov. 27, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Nov. 20, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Nov. 13, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Nov. 6, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Oct. 30, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Oct. 23, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Oct. 16, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Oct. 9, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Oct. 2, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Sept. 25, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Sept. 18, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Sept. 11, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Sept. 4, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Aug. 28, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Aug. 21, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Aug. 14, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk Aug. 7, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk July 31, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk July 24, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk July 17, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk July 10, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk July 3, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk June 26, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk June 19, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk June 12, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk June 5, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk May 29, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk May 22, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk May 15, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971
Wk May 8, '75	21,548,783	3,629,783	2,695,762	560,521	31,971

Montreal, 183,500 bu peas: Toronto, 70,418 bu peas.

* Estimated.

The Pacific Coast, including California and Oregon, will not have much wheat for export till the middle of July.

The Russian wheat crop in 1875 was a bad one, and the surplus Russia will have for export in the season of 1876-6 will be among the smallest of many years.

The Continent has been taking the larger portion of the exports of wheat sent from Southwestern Europe since the opening of navigation. With a continued Continental demand till the harvest of 1876 Great Britain would not get her usual supplies from that portion of Europe.

The extent of the surplus of the United States is not yet determinable. The winter-wheat regions may not improbably require considerable for seeding when tidings over the probable deficiency in the winter-wheat crop in 1876. It will not show till the last part of the harvest year.

The average price of wheat in the United Kingdom is now about 6s to 9s per qr less than the average price in May for the last ten years, which is an indication that the bottom may have been reached. With good weather for the crops in Europe it cannot well be expected that extreme high prices will be reached at any time from the 1st of May to the 31st of August. On the other hand, should bad weather for the growth and maturity of the cereal crops prevail in Europe, it would probably considerably augment values, notwithstanding the large stocks in the United Kingdom. The stocks in other portions of Europe are moderate.

There has been quite a free movement from Southeastern Europe to the Continent, and also a fair movement from American Atlantic ports for the same destination.

The future of values is problematical and will be determined by the weather and the prospective condition and promise of the cereal crops in Europe and America. With good crop prospects, values may go somewhat lower than at present; but the new determinable position of the situation would seem to indicate that values of wheat will not be much lower, and there are some few chances that there may be a reaction and nine chances to one that prices prevail, upsetting from damaging weather changes.

WOOL.

Manger & Avery, of New York, write as follows:

Wool is being offered to buyer's dull, unsatisfactory month in the wool trade. Prices have continued to steadily decline, but the slow sale of woolens has had a dispiriting influence on manufacturers, who, though satisfied with the cheapness of the raw material, cannot be induced to purchase beyond their immediate requirements.

Though the volume of trade and values of wool have decreased, still we think the status of the market has improved. Dealers have come to realize the position of affairs, and to accept the situation. A more rational judgment and liberality is exercised in selling, encouraged, no doubt, by comparative absence of failures during the month.

The tendency of values of all kinds is downwards, and as the woolen interest is perhaps more depressed than most manufacturing industries, it is possible that wool may experience a greater decline than many other commodities. The stoppage of woolen machinery has been plainly felt during the last five months, and could the demand for this period be taken as a fair criterion of the consumption of wool for the balance of the year, our domestic clip will prove to be quite in excess of our domestic requirements.

California wool is assuming a prominent place in its important bearing upon the value of the growth of the other States, becoming in a measure the regulator of values.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were dull during the greater part of the session, averaging about the same as on Friday evening, though there was more in light supply and firmer. The offerings were in excess of the demand, except at the opening, and the market ruled tame accordingly. The shipments of the past week are rather large, especially in pork and meats. The stock of mess pork is estimated at 77,000 brls, against 103,000 brls a year ago; and the stock of lard is supposed to be about 6,000 tcs greater than a year ago.

The *Daily Commercial Report and Market Review* gives the following as the shipment of provisions from this city for the periods named:

Week ending	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, lbs.	Should's lbs.	Middles, lbs.
May 6, 1876	15,516	8,974	1,444	1,095,357	5,583,658
Same week, 1875	2,572	391	71,617	794,709	2,545,600
Since Nov. 1	78,127	44,429	284,129	27,402	24,795,923
Same time	74,513	32,891	179,251	48,067	26,474,836
				176,810	8,881

MESS PORK—Was quiet and irregular. There was a little excitement early, under which the market advanced 20c per brl, but it fell back to 2½c above the closing figures of Friday. Sales were reported of 1,750 brls seller June at $21.05@21.25, and 5,500 brls seller July at $21.25@21.40. Total, 7,250 brls. The market closed dull at $21.00@21.25 cash, according to weight; $21.97½@22.00 seller June; $21.25@21.27½ seller July; and nominally at $21.50@21.52½ seller August. Seller the year was held at $18.00.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $19.75@20.00, and extra prime at $15.75@16.00.

LARD—Was quiet as compared with previous days in the week, and declined 5@7½c per 100 lbs, though many offers rather firm. Livers has quoted down to 55c 6d per 112 lbs. Sales were reported of 1,750 tcs seller June at $12.42½@12.50; and 8,750 tcs seller July at $12.57½@12.65. Total, 10,500 tcs. The market closed tame at $12.35@12.37½ cash or seller May; $12.40@12.42½ seller June; $12.55@12.57½ seller July; and nominally at $12.70@12.72½ seller August.

Cured meats were in moderate demand at unchanged prices, except that the premium on June lots has about disappeared. There was nothing done for shipment, and the trade was confined to jobbing lots. Sales were reported of 25,000 lbs short ribs at 10¾c for June, and $11,000@11.02½ per 100 lbs for July. The shipments consisted of 1,000 pcs hams, 500 pcs, or 1,000 tons, being taken on Friday. The following was the closing range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Long clear.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	7¾	10¾	10¾	11
Boxed	7¾	10¾	11	11¼
May	7¾	.....	10¾	11
June	7¾	.....	10¾	11
July	8¼	.....	11	11¾
Bacon, clear	8¾	.....	12¾	12¾

Long and short clears at 10¾c cash, and 11c seller June, boxed; green hams, 11¾@11½c; sweet pickled hams, 13@13½c; Cumberlands, 10½@10¾c, cash or seller April; long-cut hams, 12@13c, boxed; bacon hams, 14@15c.

GARLARD—Was quiet at 6¾@9c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.50@10.75 for mess, $11.50@11.75 for extra mess, and $22.50@23.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8¼@8¾c for city, and 7¾@8c for country lots.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and nominally unchanged. Shipping grades were generally moved dull, but there was a moderate demand for them, chiefly for bag lots for Europe, which are offered but sparingly. The local inquiry was light. Sales were reported of 100 brls winters on private terms; 825 brls spring extras, partly at $5.00@5.25; 132 brls spring superfines at $3.25; and 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,157 brls. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $7.30@7.80; common to good do, $5.80@7.10; shipping extras, $4.30@4.80; good do, $4.50@5.10; choice do, $5.10@5.60; patents do, $6.00@9.00; Minnesota, $5.00@6.50; spring superfines, $3.25@3.75; rye flour, $4.00@4.25.

BRAN—Was moderately active, but 25c@50c per ton lower, under a diminished demand. Sales were 40 tons at $13.50 on track and free on board cars.

CORN MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $17.00@17.75 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was quiet and weak,—generally dull, in absence of any decided demand on outside account. Liverpool cables reported dull and lower, and New York "dull and lower to sell," which facts more than counteracted the effects of wet weather, and the decrease in our stocks to about 1,000,000 bu, the shipments of the week being reported at 791,455 bu, against 228,390 bu received. The market declined 1¼@1¾c, the inside on deliveries for this month, the premium sinking with a loosening of the time-bargain now and the last of June. A moderate quantity was taken for shipment, but the trading was chiefly for future delivery among local operators. Some railroad engagements were made, but there was not much disposition to buy after the first hour, the short interest holding off for a further decline. The larger quantities moving towards Europe, under the stimulus of cheaper rates, action in inland freights, was cited as the probable cause of English weakness, and the wet weather here was generally regarded as favorable to the growth of wheat, though bad for corn. Under June opened at 91.91¾, receded to 90¾c, advanced to 92¾c, declined to 90c, and closed tame at 90¼c. Seller the month, on regular No. 2 spring, sold at 97¼@98¼c, closing at 97¼@97½c, and gilt-edged receipts of do sold at 98@98½c, being at scarcely a shade premium over regular. Seller July sold at $1.00@1.00¼, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 spring at 97¼@98½c; 5,000 bu No. 3 do at 89@89¾c; 400 bu do (Central) at 90c; 3,000 bu rejected do (Chicago), chiefly at 84@86c; 600 bu by sample at 93c; track; and 400 bu do (amber) at $1.00. Total, 28,800 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in good demand early for No. 2, and firm, but fell off later, and was dull under the general market. Sales were reported of 17,400 bu No. 2 at $1.01@1.02; 400 bu by sample at $1.08 on track; and 1,800 bu do at $1.03@1.12 free on board cars. Total, 19,600 bu.

CORN—Was moderately active, and irregular, advancing ½@¾c per bu early, and then weakening to ½c below the early closing prices. The early strength was due to the wet weather, and the posting of the bulletin showing an excess of 216,000 bu in the shipments over the receipts of the past week. The subsequent weakening was apparently chiefly due to sympathy with wheat, though New York was quoted easier. There was a fair shipping demand early, freight room being taken for about 80,000 bu; after that the trade was chiefly for local use. Cash and June being the favorite deals with buyers, and relatively firm, the rain causing some fear of comparative scarcity of the immediate grade previous to July. Dealers report that rushed large quantities of corn are wanted at the East and in Europe at present rates, but the orders are limited to time, and cannot be filled by this shipment, while railroad cars are rather scarce. The wet weather was generally regarded as bad for corn, a good deal of planting yet remaining to be done, and the ground already so wet that it could only be worked with difficulty. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 45¾c, sold at 46c, and declined to 45¾c, closing at 45¾c.

made an application for papers on Tuesday and met with a refusal, both the boiler and hull not coming up to the standard required by law. The Dunkirk is now in dock undergoing repairs, which the inspectors pronounce insufficient to render her seaworthy. This being the case, the only way remaining open for the owners is to take out her machinery, and by alterations and thorough repairs to convert her into a barge.

NAVIGATION COMMENTS.

The following comments on the comparative cost of lake transportation are from the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*:

The cost of transportation on the lake route has been largely reduced of late years. This has been made possible by the increase in the size of the vessels employed in the business. The extent of the reduction is shown by the following exhibit, giving the average season-freight on wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, by lake, for a series of years:

Seasons.	Cents.	Seasons.	Cents.
1863	10.8	1869	8.6
1864	7.5	1870	9.3
1865	9.5	1871	8.2
1866	9.7	1872	7.3
1867	13.4	1873	11.1
1868	6.5	1874	7.9
1869	7.1	1875	5.9
Average, 7 years	9.3	Average, 7 years	6.7

The average reduction in the rate for the seven years ending with 1875, as compared with the seven years preceding, is 2¼ cents. This is equivalent to an annual saving of $1,350,000 on 80,000,000 bushels of grain, which is about the average quantity received at Buffalo. The increased size of vessels has been made possible by the additional depth of water provided over the St. Clair Flats, at the several principal harbors, and at other points between Chicago and Buffalo. And all this has been accomplished at a comparatively small expenditure of money. It is clear, therefore, that the cause of cheap transportation can be best served by making a further increase in the capacity of lake vessels possible.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND HAVEN.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 4.—The following vessels cleared to-day for Chicago, with 1 lumber:

Schr Ottawa, 160 m; barge Mary Amanda, 200 m; schr O. S. Simmons, 140 m; schr O. R. Johnson, 40 m and 1,400 ties.

Also the schr A. Flugger, with 92 m for Michigan City.

It is reported to-day that the schr Jenny Lind has been sold for $1,000.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 7.—Departures for Chicago, schr Col. Cook; for Lake Superior the stmr City of Duluth, for Duluth, with nut-coal. Several steamers and schooners from Chicago passed Erie, bound down, during the day. Buffalo harbor is open to steam crafts.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

PURE PICKLES in Malt Vinegar,

RICH SAUCES for Fish, Meat, and Game,

POTTED MEATS and FISH,

GENUINE MUSTARD,

SUPERIOR MALT VINEGAR,

JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADES, and other

TABLE DELICACIES ARE DISPLAYED in the Agricultural Hall, where inspection is invited, and are on sale at all dealers in first-class groceries in the United States and Canada. Every genuine article is labeled.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to Her Majesty, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—* Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. † Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Omaha Night Express	11:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Fulton & Watertown Express	9:15 a. m.	3:40 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque	9:15 a. m.	6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	† 7:30 a. m.	† 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Milwaukee Fast Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Ex. Fast & Minnesota Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Winona & Sioux City Express	1:00 p. m.	10:45 a. m.
Mail for Winona	11:00 p. m.	7:10 a. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:15 p. m.	† 7:00 a. m.
Geneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Geneva Express	* 4:00 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Night Express	† 6:15 p. m.	† 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	* 6:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Way Freight	5:30 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Evening Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 9:40 p. m.
Kansas City & Springfield Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Peoria, Rock Island & Burlington	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Kansas City Express	*12:30 p. m.	* 9:40 p. m.
Accommodation	† 5:00 p. m.	† 10:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via main line	6:40 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	12:00 m.	10:00 p. m.
Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
Night Express	10:30 p. m.	† 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wankee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Express, and Minnesota		
Express	*5:05 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Express via Milwaukee	* 8:45 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.

† Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office at Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

THE USURPER.

Full Text of the Legal Opinions on Which the New Council Will Depose Him.

The Hon. Thomas Dent Says the Late Mayoral Election Was Fit and Appropriate.

And the Council Will Be Justified in Canvassing the Vote and Announcing the Result.

The Hon. J. N. Jewett Pronounces the Election a Valid One, and Further Says

That on the Qualification of the Mayor-Elect, Colvin Must Step Down and Out.

The following is the full text of the legal opinions which were presented by the Hons. Thomas Dent and J. N. Jewett to the caucus of the anti-Ring members of the new Council on Saturday afternoon. They are very able and exhaustive documents. Mr. Dent holds that, at the present time, the Council cannot elect one of its members as Mayor, as there is no vacancy in the office; if no election for the office of Mayor has been held it is in the power of the Council to order one; that the Council would be justified in canvassing the vote cast for Mayor at the last election; and in his opinion it was fit and proper that the people should have held an election for Mayor in April last.

Mr. Jewett squarely expresses it as his opinion that the recent election for Mayor is valid, and that it is the right of the Council to canvass the vote cast for Mayor at that election, declare the result, and recognize as Mayor the person so elected, upon his qualification in the way prescribed by law; and that the right of the present incumbent to hold the office ceases upon the qualification of the Mayor-elect, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne.

THE HON. THOMAS DENT'S OPINION.

CHICAGO, May 5.—*To the Hon. A. G. Throop and others, Aldermen elect*—GENTLEMEN: At a special election, held on the 2d of April, A. D. 1876, the people of the City of Chicago voted for city organization under a general law of the State, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872. (Sec. 1, Art. IV, of the act.) The returns of said election were canvassed on the 3d day of May in the same year, and since that date the general law just mentioned has governed the city organization. It at once superseded the former charter, but did not necessitate immediate changes, and did not appoint any special election for city officers. The act does, however, designate the third Tuesday in April in each year as the time for holding a general election, the words being these: "A general election for city officers shall be held on the third Tuesday of April of each year." (Sec. 1, Art. IV.) Now there was a general election therefore held at that time in this year, and has given rise to some important questions which will require the consideration of the Common Council, one of which, especially, is, What is the law governing the votes cast at that election for the office of Mayor?

He is now exercising the powers conferred upon the Mayor by the new charter, but he is entitled to the office merely as one who can exercise such powers until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

There does not seem to be anything in the act that should, in my opinion, be held to operate positively or affirmatively to extend the term of any officer beyond the time for which he was elected, unless such term is beyond the time of any special or general election under the act. It does not, therefore, seem to me necessary to bring to the aid of this discussion the words of Sec. 28 of Art. III. of the Constitution of Illinois, declaring that "No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after the election or appointment." If the words "or appointment" should be construed as operating to extend the term of any officer, or as having the effect from necessary relation, it might then be necessary to consider whether that constitutional provision limited Mr. Colvin's term to the time for which he was originally elected. Yet, if that constitutional provision is not to be invoked as an additional argument to strike down the claim that the statute operates to extend Mayor Colvin's term for some eighteen months, still, the principle of the provision need not be disregarded in examining the statute and investigating the powers of the Common Council. It should not be supposed very freely that the General Assembly intended to deviate from that principle, nor to sanction a departure from it. It is fair to presume that the restriction was not intended to be disregarded either directly or indirectly; and the application of it by the City Council in a case wherein they would not run counter to the spirit and prohibition of the Legislature would be legitimate, or would tend to support the exercise of the

POWERS VESTED IN THEM.

Again, the doctrine that the term of Mayor Colvin was extended until April next would involve a reflection on the State Legislature as having so legislated as, in substance, to elect him to the office for about two-thirds of a down to date.

It is enough, however, for the present purpose, to state, Does this charter give the incumbent a right to hold office in examining the statute and investigating the powers of the Common Council. It should not be supposed very freely that the General Assembly intended to deviate from that principle, nor to sanction a departure from it. It is fair to presume that the restriction was not intended to be disregarded either directly or indirectly; and the application of it by the City Council in a case wherein they would not run counter to the spirit and prohibition of the Legislature would be legitimate, or would tend to support the exercise of the

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The pews of the Union Park Congregational Church will be rented for the ensuing year this evening at 8 o'clock.

The subject of the noonday prayer-meeting to-day at the Y. M. C. A. rooms is "The Red Heifer," led by H. G. Spafford. Meeting for young men, strangers in the city, at the same place this evening.

Henry Norstrom, Edward Anderson, and George W. Nelson raised a row in Anderson's saloon, on Chicago avenue, and pounded each other into a jelly. They were locked up in the Chicago Avenue Station.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the tug O. B. Green ran into the Fuller street bridge over the South Branch and totally demolished it, entailing a loss of about $2,000. Who was to blame for the accident is as yet unknown.

The detectives were busy yesterday in searching for 2,300 diamond solitaire earrings, snatched Saturday evening from the ears of a fast woman on Michigan street, by two roughs. As yet they have no clew to the perpetrators.

The propeller Gordon Campbell arrived last evening from Erie, Pa., with a cargo of 500 tons of general merchandise from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. This is the first arrival of "lake-and-rail" freight this season. Capt. Gibson reports but little detention from ice in the Straits. He had a comfortable trip up.

Towards 1 o'clock yesterday morning burglars entered the rear of No. 13 Adams street, occupied as an addition to Otis Field's livery stable, and finding the watchman, Ben Brouskroux, asleep, relieved him of some wearing apparel, a gold watch and chain, and some silver coin. They entered and escaped by an open window.

The San Gusi Society announces a course of three lectures by Mr. W. M. R. French, to be given in the Eighth Presbyterian Church on Monday evening, as follows: May 8, "Charcoal and Chalk"; May 15, "A Neglected Art"; May 22, "The Artistic Qualities of the Modern Caricaturists". Mr. French illustrates by rapid sketching, and the lectures will prove not only deeply interesting but very instructive.

John McNamara, only 25 years of age, and already a hard and almost incorrigible drunkard, became so ashamed of himself yesterday that shortly after 6 o'clock he attempted to end his life by jumping into the river from the Adams street bridge. The poor unfortunate was saved by several persons who witnessed his rash deed, and by them was taken to the Pittsburg House, No. 121 South Canal street, and attended to by Dr. Dunne, who is confident of his recovery. His parents reside at No. 164 South Desplaines street.

THE COURTS.

THE COOK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

In the matter of the Cook County National Bank which is in liquidation, the National State Bank of Des Moines, Ia., filed a petition Saturday, setting out that, in November, 1874, there were among the assets of the Cook County National Bank four notes dated Nov. 19, 1874, made by Joseph and T. B. Shissler, one for $15,000, one for $10,000, and two for $5,000 each, payable four months after date, and indorsed by petitioner, the National State Bank of Des Moines. About the time above mentioned these four notes were sent by D. F. Allen to Allen, Stephens & Co., of New York, where they were hypothecated to the Dry Goods Bank and the Continental Banks of New York.

The National State Bank sets out further that it is financially embarrassed, as it has indorsed about $75,000 worth of paper for the Shisslers, and that they are insolvent. It has offered to pay 50½ per cent on this $75,000 indebtedness, and the offer has been accepted by the majority of the creditors, on condition that the Cook County National Bank will join in the arrangement. The Receiver does not feel authorized to accept, and thus he therefore asks the Court to give him the necessary authority to compromise.

COMMERCIAL LOAN COMPANY.

J. D. Harvey, Assignee of the Commercial Loan Company, and Charles Comstock, filed a bill in the Superior Court against William Patrick, Susan M. Patrick, Ira Holmes, Joseph A. Holmes, M. D. Buchanan, the Commercial Loan Company, J. J. Hinchcliffe, Frank Kolbert, Peter Mathieson, Peter Mathieson and Matteson Anderson, to foreclose a mortgage for $40,000 on the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 12, 40; also, the S. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 12, 40, 10; also, S. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 12, 42, 10; the S. ¾ acres of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 12, 42, 10; the W. 25 acres of the N. 85 acres of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 12, 42, 10; also Lots 1 and 2 of the S. ½ of Sec. 7, 42, 11; also the piece of land commencing at the N. E. corner of the S. ½ of Sec. 12, running thence W. 56 rods and 11 links to the center of the Rand's Road, thence in a southeasterly direction along the centre of said road till it intersects the S. line of said ¼ section, thence N. along said line 56 rods and 12 feet to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres, more or less; also the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, 42, 11, together with all buildings which might then be on the premises, or might thereafter be built thereon.

LOCAL LETTERS.

THE CHICAGO ASSESSMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 7.—The following letter from the Hon. S. S. Hayes appears in your issue of this morning:

Comptroller Hayes has written a letter to the assessors of the Towns of Chicago advisory on their duties. A copy was taken and L. as follows:

"I shall take it for granted that parties interested to appear and ask the correction of your assessments after they are made, it is nevertheless true that but few persons do appear, and it is only when the Collector calls upon them that complaints are heard of gross injustice resulting from an adherence to the letter of the law in regard to assessments on personal property here, when it is widely departed from on all kinds of property in other parts of the State.

"I do not claim the right to direct you as to the performance of your duties, but the City of Chicago is deeply largely interested in the certain collection of its taxes, which depends greatly upon the equality and fairness of the assessments, that I feel justified in making a suggestion on the subject. I am informed that, at the last session, the State Board of Equalization recognized 50 per cent of its ordinary cash values as the cash value for taxation throughout the State.

I would therefore suggest that it would be proper for you to conform to the action of the State Board, and admit, as the cash value for assessments, 50 per cent of ordinary cash values of personal property. Yours, respectfully S. S. HAYES, Comptroller."

The following are the rules of law to govern the case:

RULES FOR VALUING PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Sec. 3. Personal property shall be valued as follows:

First—All personal property, except as herein otherwise directed, shall be valued at its fair cash value.

RULES FOR VALUING REAL ESTATE.

Sec. 4. Real property shall be valued as follows:

First—Each tract or lot of real property shall be valued at its fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair, voluntary sale.

After the Assessor shall have completed his work of assessment, and makes return of his books to the County Clerk, he also makes and subscribes to the following affidavit:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, —— County, ss.—I, ——, Assessor of ——, do solemnly swear that the book to which this is attached contains a correct and full list of all the real property (or "personal property," as the case may be), subject to taxation in ——, so far as I have been able to ascertain the same; and that the assessment I have set down in the proper column opposite the several kinds and descriptions of property is, in each case, the fair cash value of such property, to the best of my knowledge and belief (where the same has been corrected by a Town Board, "except as corrected by the Town Board"), and that the footings of the several columns in said book, and tabular statement returned herewith, is correct, as I verily believe.

In view of the above rules, and affidavit to be made by the Assessor, how could Mr. H. advise to a 50 per cent assessment? The State Board of Equalization did not recognize the practice of assessing at 50 per cent of its true cash value as the correct practice, but did recommend the fact that Assessors all over the State had so far violated their oath as to assess at 50 per cent of what the law required them to do. This is an unpleasant opinion, and I do not wish to be critical or technical in discussing it, and only with a view to inducing a system of uniformity at home and abroad do I write. The practice heretofore in the county has been to *conform strictly to the law* in some cases, and in others to wisely depart from it. From this cause springs most of our troubles.

Our revenue law should be remodeled by the next Legislature, and in the meantime our Assessors should not hesitate to confer freely and endeavor to arrive at a system of uniformity, as I can assure them their work may be carefully scrutinized when it shall have passed from their hands. D.

Meetings of the American Social Science Association in 1876.

5 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON, April 29, 1876.—A conference, to which all members of this and of kindred Associations are invited, will open in Philadelphia, at the College of Physicians, on Wednesday, May 31, 1876, and continue for three days. The first session will commence at 11 a. m. May 31.—Henry C. Lea, Esq., of Philadelphia, presiding; and reports will then be presented by F. B. Sanborn, General Secretary, by Dr. Elisha Harris, and others, which will be generally debated. At 3 p. m., Dr. John H. Packard, of Philadelphia, will read a paper on "The Training of Nurses." At 5 p. m., a paper will be read by Dr. Edward C. Mann, of New York, on "State-Medicine in Its Relations to Intemperance and the Inebriate." In the evening of Wednesday, papers will be read and discussed by gentlemen of Philadelphia, on "Building Associations and Homes for the People in Philadelphia," which will be fully debated.

On Thursday, June 1, at 10 a. m., Dorman B. Eaton, Esq., of New York, will give an address on "The Utility and the Best Method of Organized Action for Improving Municipal Government;" at 12 o'clock Lorin Blodgett, Esq., of Philadelphia, will read a paper on "The Administration and Evasion of Customs Laws;" and at 8 p. m. Prof. Thomas C. Archer, of England, will read a paper on "International Exhibitions." Thursday evening will be devoted to a social reunion. On Friday, June 2, the forenoon session will be given to general conference and debate upon subjects to be announced hereafter; and this will be continued in the afternoon, if necessary.

The yearly general meeting of the Association will take place at Saratoga, commencing Sept. 4, 1876, and continuing five days. The President of the Association, David A. Wells, will preside. A Conference of Charities will be held in connection with the Saratoga meeting, commencing Sept. 5, and continuing three days, at which Gov. Tilden, of New York, is expected to preside. More definite announcements concerning these meetings will be made at the Philadelphia Conference.

For the Committee of arrangements:
F. B. SANBORN, General Secretary.

LONDON GOSSIP.

The Absence of the Royal Family—"N-a-r-o-t-y" Weather—The Operatic Companies of Gye, Mapleson, and Carl Rosa.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, April 18.—The absence of the Prince of Wales in India, Egypt, Greece, Sicily, and so on, sauntering about, receiving and making complimentary speeches, and having a good time generally; the temporary visit of Queen Victoria to Germany, and the out-of-townness generally of the Royal family, have not, so far as I am able to ascertain, caused England to "tip up." Even the absence of the Premier from the House of Commons for eight-and-forty hours does not seem to produce an earthquake, or any special pains or gripings in the body politic.

LONDON WEATHER

is, *tout ensemble*, just as disagreeable and n-a-r-o-t-y (as Englishmen speak it) as ever, distributed generally as follows during each month: Snow and sleet, 15 days; fog and smoke, 2½; and rain, 29½ days, excepting February! Ah of this is "enjoyable" when one gets used to it, doubtless. I draw my conclusions from expressions of the natives, who are known, as a rule, to be conservative upon all questions not purely English.

But the Prince of Wales is coming. The good ship Serapis has left Malta with the valuable cargo, homeward-bound. The Prince being the greatest favorite of the Royal family, look out for a general commotion and a "bumper" when his foot treads once more this sacred soil, and his countenance sends a halo over the "centre of the civilized world."

In addition to the demonstrations provided by the Government to do homage to the Prince upon his return, a complimentary concert is now in preparation, to take place at the Royal Albert Hall, May 13.

GYE'S AND MAPLESON'S COMPANIES.

The present season of the Royal Italian Opera opened at Covent Garden, March 28, with Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell." Mr. Gye's company is very strong, as will be seen when all of the "stars" revolve around, or back, to this centre of the musical universe. The list includes Mesdames Patti, Scalchi, Anese, Saar, and Pezzotta; Miles. Albani, Thalberg, Cattino, D'Angeri, Marimon, Bianchi, Frock, Ghiotti, Abbott, and Rosavella; Signors Carpi, Bolis, Mongini, Maurel, Pavani, De Sanctis Tagliafico, Graziani, Fallar, Ciampi, Sabater, Capponi, Manfredi, Ragner, Rossi, Cotogin, and Ghilberti, with an orchestra of seventy-six, and two conductors, Vianesi Bevignani. Albani's first appearance this season is set for April 20, as *Elvira* in "Puritani." Patti's return is not yet announced. "The best of the wine for the last of the feast." There is, however, an honest difference of opinion as to who is the "best."

Mr. Mapleson's prospectus, at Her Majesty's Drury Lane Theatre, announces the 29th inst. for the opening. The understanding is, that the company will comprise Mlle. Titiens, Mme. Roze-Perkins, Mme. Nilsson-Rouzaud, Mlle. Chapsy, Mme. Trebelli, Signors De Reschi, Companini, Rota, Faure, Tamagno, Stagno (a tenore robusto), and others. Signor Cayarra, the famous tenor, is engaged at both theatres, but will appear at neither! He prefers the climate of Buenos Ayres. I had the pleasure of hearing him in "Faust," at Florence, Italy, a few weeks since. He is indeed a superb artist.

GOOD FRIDAY

was notable for performances as follows "Messiah" at Albert Hall; Rossini's "Stabat-Mater" at the Crystal Palace; Randegger's setting of the 150th Psalm (written for the 1872 Boston Musical Festival, but too late to be given) at Alexandra Palace; and other good things were served up too numerous to record. Randegger's composition was well received, Mrs Osgood sustaining the solo part finely. A repetition was imperative. The author conducted. The chorus was a composed of 1,000, with an efficient orchestra.

On the 26th inst. Bach's Mass in B minor will be given at St. James' Hall by Mme. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt's choir (so-called), under the baton of Herr Goldschmidt. Mme. Lind Goldschmidt's appearance as a member of the "choir" at the Crystal Palace; Randegger's setting of the 150th Psalm (written for the 1872 Boston Musical Festival, but too late to be given) at Alexandra Palace; and other good things were served up too numerous to record. Randegger's composition was well received, Mrs Osgood sustaining the solo part finely. A repetition was imperative. The author conducted. The chorus was a composed of 1,000, with an efficient orchestra.

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CARL ROSA'S ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY—

with Mme. Marie Roze-Perkins, Mlle. Toriani, Miss Fortè, Miss Gaylord, Messrs. Santley and Packard (a Boston), Mr. and Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Ceili, (brother of Mr. Carleton, of the Kellogg Company), and a good ensemble—is now "doing" the provinces, and meeting with excellent success. Mr. Rosa's management is spoken of in terms very complimentary by the people and press. His work is always well done.

NEWSPAPERS IN TROUBLE.

It is said that the coming trial of Albert Grant (the Jay Gould and Daniel Drew of England), in the "Lisbon Steam Tramway" case,—Debenture-holders vs. Albert Grant,—will develop the fact that four of the leading daily journals of London—the *Standard*, *Telegraph*, *News*, and *Times*—accepted of various sums of money for advocating the scheme which the said Baron Grant was manipulating, and which was a trap he was laying to catch many of the honest investor of funds, while he (Grant) feathered his own nest.

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

The report of Mr. Cave, M. P., on the financial condition of Egypt, retrospective, present, and prospective, seems to be received with favor by England. The fact is, the present Khedive of Egypt (Ismail Pacha) needs a second Joseph to look after his revenue, and finances generally. Doubtless the Khedive entertains the best of intentions towards his creditors, but does not know how to extricate himself from the mire into which he has fallen. His "policy" seems to have been to cancel old debts by borrowing more money at a higher rate of interest, about as clever a financial transaction as that of the man who sold his coat for $75, and took his pay in three pups at $25 apiece!

The Royal Theatre of Munich has issued an edict prohibiting actors who *die* on the stage to come before the curtain and bow, before the close of the piece." Amen! Three cheers for Munich!

BLANCHE TUCKER.

Mlle. Rosavella made her debut at Covent Garden Saturday evening, April 16, in Verdi's "La Traviata" as *Violetta*. It was evident in the outset that the large and fashionable audience were kindly disposed toward the fair, and, I may add, attractive, prima-donna. This being her "first appearance on any stage," it was indeed something of a venture, and yet not as venture-some in London as to star in the cities of Italy, for a London audience is never abusive, nor inclined to be too exacting of a young artist. "A fair trial" is the motto and the right one; but this never enters into an Italian's brain. Mlle. Rosavella has a very flexible voice, of good range, sustaining C sharp in alt with ease, and producing an artistic swell upon C a chromatic interval lower, as was manifested in the allegro brillante at the close of the cavatina, "Ah fors e lui." At the close of this (first) act, she was called before the curtain, and treated to a shower of bouquets. This encouraging, good-will demonstration, well merited, was repeated at the close of the second act, and at the termination of the opera. Miss Rosavella (nee Tucker, from Chicago) may be written down as having made a successful debut, and I predict a successful future for the young lady upon the operatic stage. She was admirably supported by Signor de Sanctis as *Alfredo*, and Signor Graziani as the elder *Germond*, a magnificent chorus and orchestra.

Slow, if not sure, I judge is the watchword in the construction of the new National Opera-House, on the Thames, for Mr. Mapleson. During one year it has grown to the enormous height of one story! But London is not Chicago, by quite a perceptible distance.

H. S. PERKINS.

All for One Cent.

Every afternoon about ten minutes before 5 an immense crowd begins to assemble in front of the Fulton Ferry-house on their way to Brooklyn. They are waiting for 5 o'clock, at which hour the fare to Brooklyn is reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent. This is the ferriage between 6 and 8 in the morning and 5 and 7 in the evening, and is the concession granted by the ferry company in consideration of being relieved by the city authorities of a former bonus of $100,000 per year paid by the company. Yet the difference to the company between 1 and 2 cents during these hours is so great that, for a year past they have been trying to abrogate their contract for the 1-cent ferriage, and restore the former system of paying a bonus. It is estimated that they would save $50,000 per annum by charging 2 cents, and paying $100,000 per annum to the city.

CENTENNIAL.

The Hymn Written by Whittier for the Opening Next Wednesday.

Multitudinous Irruption of Pleasure-Seekers Yesterday in Fairmount Park.

Joseph-Coated Panoply of Exhibitors from the Gorgeous East.

The Ugly Squabble Which Is Now Leavening the Whole Management.

WHITTIER'S CENTENNIAL HYMN.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Our father's God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the fair success,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here, where of old, by Thy design,
The fathers spake that word of Thine
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rended bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festal time, from all
The sons of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the New World greets
The Old World, thronging all its streets,
Unveiling all the triumphs won
By art or toil beneath the sun;
And unto common good ordain
This rivalship of hand and brain.

Thou who hast here in concord furled
The war-flags of a gathered world,
Beneath our Western skies fulfil
The Orient's mission of good will,
And, freighted with Love's golden fleece,
Send back the Argonauts of Peace.

For Art and Labor met in truce,
For Beauty made the bride of Use,
We thank Thee; while, withheld, we crave
The austere virtues strong to save,
The honor proof to place or gold,
The manhood never bought or sold!

Oh! make Thou us, through centuries long
In peace secure, and justice strong;
Around our gift of Freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law,
And, cast in some diviner mold,
Let the new cycle shame the old.

YESTERDAY.

MEN OF ALL NATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTENNIAL GROUNDS, PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—The magic influence of the warm spring, toned by a light breeze from the West, has drawn the population outdoors to-day. From early in the morning there has been a constant tide of pleasure-seekers in the direction of the park and the Centennial grounds. Families of working people, in their holiday garb, strolling hand-in-hand along the pavements, mingled with foreigners from all climes in their native costumes, form a picture rarely seen in this Sunday-observing community. The Turk, with his tasseled, bright-red fez and silk scarf, is a special object of admiration on the part of the youthful Philadelphians. Scarcely less conspicuous are the obese Chinese mandarins with their pig-tails tied up with broad ribbons and wearing padded gowns of blue silk. Many of the foreign Commissioners delight in attracting public attention by their fantastic costumes, and on Sunday especially don the costly robes that distinguish them as men of rank in their own countries. The Swiss peasant and the swarthy Castilian, the mountaineer of Peru and the Bohemian artisan, are all to be seen on this occasion, and the Centennial Commissioner, they form a scarcely less interesting feature of the World's Fair to the citizens here than the goods which they are to exhibit. Sitting on the broad piazza of the Globe Hotel, at the Belmont station, I see them passing to and from the grounds. A thousand flags are waving above the restaurants and cafes, and even the street-cars are decorated with the national colors.

The Exposition buildings being closed, in accordance with the order recently issued by the Centennial Commissioners, the crowds pass on beyond, where they disport themselves at will in the immense expanse of Fairmount Park. The multitude find there ample room and amusement in wandering along the grassy banks of the Schuylkill, curiously inspecting the ancient Belmont mansion (where Washington, Lafayette, Louis Philipe and other celebrities have lived in by-gone days and which, by the way, is now degraded into a "grocery," or sitting in the green-house on the river side where Tom Moore wrote one of his lyrics.

THE ENTHUSIASM

of the great opening day has already begun to spread among the masses, who are daily besieging the Exposition ticket office for admission to the ceremonies. The letters of "admission over the fence" limited to 4,000, only people of distinction being honored in this way. The Government, in its legislative and executive branches, will be represented, as well as the Governors of States, Commissioners, and members of the Diplomatic Corps. Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, a special train will leave Washington for the same occasion of the opening, the train being furnished by Tom Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It will arrive in Philadelphia by a roundabout journey at 6:45 p. m., and a committee will be in waiting at the depot, Wednesday morning, at 9:30, the grounds will be opened to the public, the price of admission being only 50 cents. President Grant will be escorted by a platoon of cavalry to the grounds, and will enter Memorial Hall from the rear. Platforms have been erected between Memorial Hall and the main building for invited guests, and there will be accommodation for 40 members of the press.

THE PROGRAMME,

as has already been published, will consist of a Centennial inauguration march, composed by Wagner, a prayer by Bishop Simpson, Whittier's hymn, presentation of the building by Gen. Hawley, Lanier's cantata, presentation of the exhibition by Director-General Goshorn, address by the President of the United States, and the "Hallelujah chorus." The dignitaries will then form in procession and march through the main building and Machinery Hall, and the whole will coincide with the President's reception in the Judges' Hall. It is not anticipated that the speeches will be lengthy, and the entire ceremonies will probably not last more than three hours. Among the recent

ARRIVALS OF CHICAGO PEOPLE

at the Globe are the Hon. C. B. Farwell, Nathan Mears, A. F. Sherman, A. B. Fuhrman, A. French, Col. John L. Hancock, and J. J. Degolyer.

WISCONSIN.

Not the least noticeable among the distinguished guests of the Exposition on to "Old Abe," the Wisconsin eagle. He has taken up his quarters at the Wisconsin State building, and dines luxuriously on fish and game. He has exhibited from the State of Wisconsin promises to compare favorably with that of any other State. There are about fifty exhibitors, exclusive of the State Government. The latter makes a fine display of the Lapham collection of minerals. Noticeable also are the forty specimens of timber taken from Wisconsin Central Railroad lands. Senator Howe and Gov. Ludington are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

INSIDE.

Though visitors were excluded from the grounds to-day, work was going on in many of the departments. Machinery Hall, the Main Building, and the Art Gallery presented a busy scene. The remark has been freely made on the streets this evening that it was a little inconsistent on the part of the Centennial Commissioners to order the grounds closed to visitors on Sunday out of respect to the day, and yet to allow actual labor to be performed therein.

THIS SUNDAY QUESTION

is by no means settled. Many people have been held by the citizens of Philadelphia protesting against the action of the Commissioners, and another meeting is announced.

SEVERAL CARLOADS OF EXHIBITS

arrived to-day from the Far West, the articles being chiefly products and stuffed animals taken from the Far West. Kansas, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The train bringing them was magnificently decorated on the outside with bison heads and placards.

THE FIGHT AMONG THE BIG SHOWMEN.

As regards the ill-feeling existing between the Board of Finance and the Centennial Commissioner, the fact is worth stating that the formal invitation to Mr. John Welsh, President of the former body, to attend the opening ceremonies, was worded like those sent to the Mayors of cities, and did not include any provision for his lady. Mr. Welsh's reply to the invitation is said to have been energetic and uncomplimentary. The *Inquirer* to-morrow morning will print the following in its editorial columns:

"It is said that the Board of Finance has concluded that it is about time to shut down on the very heavy drain on its funds caused by the patriotic resolution of the Commissioners to remain in the city until the close of the Exhibition at the expense of the Centennial treasury. The enormous stationery supplies of the Commission and its Executive Committee have been whittled down by the Board. How the material will terminate is a hard question. There is a clause in the act of Congress creating the Commission which gives the latter priority of control. If the Board of Finance, however, cuts off the cash, there will not be much of the Commission left in a few weeks to keep up the dangerous bickering it has instituted."

THE ORIGINAL PAPERS.

Mr. Alonzo Bell, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, arrived on Saturday morning from Washington with the original copy of the Declaration of Independence and the original commission of Gen. Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the American army. The commission is dated June 19, 1775, and signed by John Hancock. The documents were made over to the Commission by Mr. Bell in a brief speech.

GOING TO THE CENTENNIAL.

"UTILIZING" FRIENDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 6.—The inclosed slip, from the New York *Sun* of April 26, contains a passage of wit between a couple of old friends of mine, which, I think, is very fine, and worthy of publication by you. The old Quaker gets the best of it. Father Evans must be over 70 years of age, and wonderfully genial and hospitable. I entertained him at my house in Ottawa twenty-two years ago. C.

A NEW-YORKER WHO PROPOSES TO TAKE A SMALL PARTY TO A QUAKER FRIEND'S HOUSE.

128 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK, March 18, 1876.—C—— H——, DEAR FRIEND: Being familiar with your hospitality, as also your excellent table, and and clean beds, and other facilities for entertaining friends, and the cheerful face of Mrs. H——, I am emboldened to make you this letter. The time is near at hand when the universal public will be centering in Philadelphia to witness one of the grandest displays of man's art ever collected in one exhibition. Of course I intend to be there, with all my relatives and friends, and, as the hotel accommodations are limited, it is no more than ordinary prudence to look around and secure in advance some suitable place to sleep and eat; as it will require a good deal of time to see all that is to be seen, I should say that it would occupy at least a fortnight to do justice to one's curiosity.

Now, this running in with a string of friends, without any previous notice, is sometimes a little inconvenient to a host, although I know you and your lady are always prepared and ready to give a cordial welcome. Therefore I, wishing to be prudent and more reasonable, adopt this plan, to say in advance what I shall want, so that you can be prepared, without occasioning any confusion, and only regret that at this time I cannot definitely fix upon the number of my friends that will be able to honor their society. I know others more wilely will be willing than able to do so. I have one family of friends in Massachusetts that will want me to look after their interests. I think not over four of the family will be willing to go. Then, my son and his wife will come down from Chicago, and bring their eldest child, and we shall want to contrive some way to have the child in the house while the mother and father goes to the Exposition, this can be arranged at the time. Also, my aged and excellent sister, she will want to go, and as she is not familiar with your city, and being acquainted with you, she will feel much more at home under your roof.

Then, to make it agreeable to you, I want to invite our friend Mr. Meier, not to prefer a private house to a hotel, partly to save expense; and partly know I shall want to be with him. I have a young lady friend, who would be highly pleased to have me put her into my party, and she would entertain Mrs. E—— with her music. She is a nice singer. Also, my wife has a brother, and his wife and child, that are only deterred from going for fear of not finding lodgings; this arrangement will suit them admirably.

You may think I am taxing you rather steep; but remember this only occurs once in a hundred years, and I know something of Quaker hospitality. And there is sue let-up; my wife (Mary) is not able to leave home, and I must go without her; and, if your lodging is crowded, I can sleep on the sofa; and, if the table is full, you and I can take the second table, provided I have my coffee at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Now, in regard to time. As you may have some other friends you may wish to entertain, and it would be more convenient for the party to come to not with you, and, because of your self-sacrificing modesty, you would prefer me to name the time, I would merely suggest that Folks would prefer, says a fore-night at the opening, and a fortnight including the Fourth of July.

Now, my dear sir, as I have frankly and in a business-like way laid my wishes and plans before you, and but little time intervenes before we want to make you happy by our presence, you will appriae me by your early answer of your acceptance of them. As you may think my party a large one, rather large—perhaps you had better consult Mrs. E—— before you accept my proposition; for certainly the ladies might feel more easy about it if they were sure that she gave it her cordial assent, although we are sure our company would be an ample compensation for the little trouble you would have her. Awaiting your answer, I am yours very truly, S. C.

P. S.—Mary is about as usual, and sends you her best regards.

THE VICTIM RESPONDS.

PHILADELPHIA, 3d Mo., 23d, 1876.—*Sam'l C., New York*—DEAR FRIEND: They esteemed and welcome favor of the 18th inst. H. received, and if anything were needed to exalt thee in our estimation, we have it therein, in the prudence, diffidence, and fear of giving trouble, manifested. Thanking thee for the complimentary preamble, in regard to "hospitality, clean beds, ample board," etc., let us come to the "pint" at once (albeit, a "pint" wont last long, if you all come, I'm afraid).

The Exposition will, should no calamity befall, be a wonderful "show," and will, undoubtedly, attract a multitude, but there will be no more impressive scene than the arrival of thyself and family,—with the family,—wife's relatives and their families,—and, lastly, thy respected pastor (thee don't say or seem to care about his family). Don't thee think a little persuasion might induce him to bring his family and a deacon or two for support? Thee neglects to mention one old friend, Dr. Taylor. Where is he, and how is he? Now, as regards the length of time necessary to "see the show," don't restrict yourselves, nor fear to come when we shall be "full" or unprepared. Our list of "permanents" for staying the whole six months, only comprises, so far, my son and family from Washington Territory, the Oregon Commissioner, and my good wife's relatives, by installments—in all nine. "Regulars" but one barrel of pork (very salt), and of "No. 3" mackerel (last year's and very rusty), we expect will hold out as long as our boarders can "fight on that line." This Centennial year will be a great "clearing sale" of such provisions. As to bedding—never, before last summer, was there so little waste of corn-husks, straw, and old grass ticks for bed-ticking. We have not been unmindful and have been "trimming our lamps."

Don't annoy thyself about Charley's child or children. Some of the rest of the party will, no doubt, bring their children, and we can get a barrel of "Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and care for them "by contract." So, another trifle melts away.

Thee mentions among the delegation a "family of thy friends from Massachusetts"; but no others from New England. Surely, thee don't mean to slight the other five States of the glorious section? The society of thy sister, and of thy wife's relatives, would be most agreeable, and I am sure that my wife would be charmed with the presence of friends, between the time of managing the house, minding the children, going to market, sleeping, and other trifling duties, connected with a full boarding-house.

Now, in regard to that part of the whole proposed programme is, that thee leaves thy Mary at home (and we sincerely regret that she is poorly, she on whom we rely as "the redeeming trait" of the whole arrangement). Thy suggestion as to "sleeping on a sofa" is self-sacrificing and kind, but we can't "commit" ourselves to any such arrangement. As to "second table" for thee and me, it would be unjust to our first table boarders for the host to alight them, and thus lose his choice at the choice bits, if any. The visitors should take second chance this year, as it is the "one hundredth anniversary."

In regard to the "time" of your coming, don't let any modesty or diffidence suggest any possibility of inconvenience to us. Such forethought is commendable and polite, but the blessing to accrue to us, as thee so truthfully remarks, will amply compensate us. I do wonder if the poet who wrote the following was not "blessed" as thee proposes:

True happiness
Consists, not in the multitude of friends,
But in their worth, and choice.

And now I think I have removed any feeling of hesitation thee may have entertained as to the proposed "raid" on us. I need not assure thee (to speak seriously) of our best welcome, and care of thee and thine, at any and all times you may favor us; and with kindest regards to thy good wife and self, believe me thy attached friend, C—— E——

An Englishman's Criticism of the Trade-Dollar.

San Francisco Bulletin.

"Ten cents more, sir; trade-dollars are only worth 90 cents, and we can't take them for any more than their market value."

The speaker was a clerk in a well-known business establishment on Montgomery street, the person addressed unmistakably foreign in costume and English in feature; the transaction which called forth the remark, the tendering of a trade-dollar in payment of a bill.

"Aw, hem, sir, you don't mean to say that—aw—you—aw—can't take a dollar for a dollar?" said the foreign gentleman with a look of wonderment.

"I said that we can't take trade-dollars, sir, for more than 90 cents," replied the clerk good-naturedly, but firmly.

"Well, sir, demme, sir, if this is not the most demnible country, sir, that I have ever seen, sir," excitedly remarked the tenderer of the trade-dollar, "here is coin, sir, bearing the—aw—stamp, sir, of the Government—aw—of the United States which professes to be a—aw—to be a dollaw, and yet, sir, you say it is o nly worth—aw—90 cents."

"Just the remark which I made, sir," said the still complacent clerk.

"I am just from the colonies, sir," said the now thoroughly-disgusted customer; am—hem—an Englishman, sir, as you may probably have observed. Now—hem—in the old country, sir, a shilling is a shilling, and a guinea is a guinea, and I supposed a dollaw in this country was a dollaw. But—aw—hem—as you say," he continued. "this is not a dollaw, may I ask you, sir, what is the dollaw of this blarsted country?" It is unnecessary to say that the conundrum remains unanswered.

Egyptian Fellahs.

London Times Correspondence.

The philosopher who deemed him happiest who has the fewest wants ought to have an Egyptian fellah. He is sometimes even born in the fields. The women work up to the day of their confinement. They lie up one day, and are out again the next, and the baby is laid near them in the fields on a bit of sacking. Ignorance and poverty lead to other sad consequences. Premature old age comes on at 40, and the population is kept down by a terrible infant mortality. Out of the 140,000 annual deaths, 80,000 are of infant children. It has been calculated that three out of every five that are born die before the age of 2. For those that survive, an old Egyptian custom that is still practiced is most symbolical of their future. The child is put into a sieve and rolled about to the beating of drums. "It is in order to harden him," say the people.

Ozonized Ox-Marrow for the Hair, by Busk & Rayner, makers of the "Mam" Colegne.

POLITICAL.

Bristow's Characteristic Reply to the Letter of a Massachusetts Admirer.

Ridgway Rapidly Growing in Favor for the Illinois Governorship.

Congressman Fort Not Without Backing ---Beveridge's Tricks.

State, County, and Local Politics.

BRISTOW.

THE PERSONAL RESTRAINTS WHICH HE CONSIDERS BECOMING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Secretary Bristow has sent the following letter in reply to a complimentary note from a citizen of Massachusetts:

"DEAR SIR: I have your kind favor of the 26th ult., and beg to thank you for your expression of generous confidence and esteem. I have not sought nor can I consent to seek by any means my own advancement; nor am I willing to do any act or take any step to place myself before the public as a candidate for office. I am quite content to discharge, as well as I can, the duties of the office which I now hold. Of course, I cannot be insensible to the support given me in earnest and honest men in my humble efforts to enforce the law and collect the revenues levied. Expressions of confidence and support from citizens of Massachusetts are particularly grateful to me, because they come from an enlightened and patriotic community, upon which I have no claims, personal or official. Please accept assurances of my high regard, and believe me very truly yours,

B. H. BRISTOW.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

RIDGWAY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 5.—The withdrawal of Mr. Washburne from the Gubernatorial race has simplified (?) matters very materially for the Republican State Convention. That Mr. Washburne would have developed very decided strength in the Convention we can hardly doubt. Mr. Washburne has many warm friends who would have stuck by him to the last. But he is now out of the way, and we must look for the next best and least objectionable candidate, and such we believe to be the Hon. Thomas S. Ridgway, present State Treasurer. Mr. Ridgway has been aptly termed the "native candidate." He is just this precisely, and should he receive the Republican nomination, he will be the first and only native Illinoisan upon whom the honor of Chief Magistrate of the State was ever conferred. This of itself should tell immensely in his favor, but when backed by his known integrity, his high business qualifications, the purity both of his public and private life, and, above all, his perfect freedom from all political rings or cliques; when all these things, we say, are taken into consideration they should, and we believe will, render him irresistible, both as a candidate before the Convention and a candidate before the people. Give us Ridgway for a standard-bearer, and the Republican party will sweep the State in November by 50,000 majority. J. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., May 7.—Glowing dispatches last night reports that the Alexander and Pulaski County Conventions were held Saturday, both counties instructing for Ridgway for Governor.

BEVERIDGE'S TRICKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 6.—When J. L. B. was a candidate for Sheriff, there was also a Union officer who had fought all the way through, thrice wounded, and maimed for life. Both candidates were members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and both came home with the title of "General." John L. B. did, by misrepresentation—yes, by direct falsehood—outstrip the really worthy man, and he held the place and had the emoluments of the office. From first to last he had a wonderful method in his *Methodist* way of managing, and he is now throwing superhuman effort into his forlorn hope for Governor of Illinois. Out upon